HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

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NEWSPAPER

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Troops of the 25th Infantry Division load a wounded GI into a helicopter for evacuation from the front lines.

Wounded Americans aboard a transport plane await transfer to U.S. hospitals—more than 12,000 U.S. fighting men have been wounded in Viet Nam.

What Civilians Can Do

SOS for Our Viet Nam Wounded

By ALICE WIDENER

From a pillow on a bed in Ward 35 of Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., a 19-year-old GI just back from the Viet Nam war without his right arm and legs looked up at me with eyes as blue as his pajamas. "They call this a limited war," he said drily, without any bitterness. "What's limited about it?"

An officer at Walter Reed Hospital asked the same question in a different way. "Are we or aren't we in a war?" he said quietly. "If we aren't, then why is this hospital choked up with our wounded? If we are, then why aren't our civilians backing up our fighting men with everything they've got?"

Why aren't we? The answer seems to be that nobody has told the public that our service hospitals across the nation are jammed now with Viet Nam war wounded in desperate need of our help.

What kind of help? Home-front help—the same kind of voluntary, warmhearted, generous, patriotic and practical help we've given our fighting men in every war our nation has fought. Today our wounded GIs lying in Walter Reed Hospital and in other service hospitals here in the United States need immediately two basic kinds of help: (1) volunteer nursing aid; and (2) visitors between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m.

How do I know this? The marvelous medical personnel at Walter Reed told me so. Brig. General Philip W. Mallory, commanding general, whose uniform is a white coat, told me so. Nancy, the young typist in the orthopedic surgeon's office, said so. How do I know our military medical personnel are marvelous? I talked with every single one of nearly a hundred amputees in Wards 34 and 35 at Walter Reed Hospital. Without exception, each one said, "The medics are great. In the field, at base hospitals, in the transports, and here in Walter Reed—they're tops." But each amputee said in reply to a question about what is most needed: "More help in the wards," and "Visitors in the evening."

They say Nancy does all she can. A pretty girl with long brown hair, smooth clear skin and kind eyes, Nancy works a 75-hour week, 40 hours paid typing and 35 hours unpaid volunteering as errand girl, therapist and nurse's aid. Nancy looks pale and tired. Not even a 20-year-old girl can work that hard without fatigue.

"Daytimes the bed patients are kept busy, what with treatments, meals, washups and so on," Nancy explained. "But when things quiet down after supper, the amputees get very lonesome. They need visitors, especially women and girls in light-colored dresses and high heels. They don't like slacks, flat shoes, black dresses or dark colors. That's why I wear this sweater."

It is a pink sweater. Nancy knitted it herself. "Miss Pinksweater," a GI calls her, a light of gratefulness in his pain-dulled eyes. Last month he lost his right foot and left leg in a Viet Cong booby trap 20 miles north of Saigon. Only a few moments after he was hit, he was picked up by helicopter and taken to a field hospital. As soon as possible he was flown to Walter Reed under the system that brings wounded GIs to the regional service hospital nearest their homes.

"You see, ma'am," another double amputee explained, "it's good to have TV and radio, but they talk at you, not with you. It isn't the same thing as visitors."

Of course not. Anybody with a problem knows that. Our wounded GIs and officers lying in service hospital wards have problems of the kind that only an outstretched human hand and friendly human heart can help solve. They need male visitors too, because some of these problems require man-to-man discussion.

At this late date in our cruel 20th Century is it really necessary to explain to American civilians what an organized home-front of volunteers can do for our fighting men? The public is offering some help to our GIs overseas. But why isn't there a better organized nationwide civilian home-front helping our Viet Nam wounded in hospitals here at home?

I don't know. With a laden heart, I must confess that I don't. Every American who watches TV, listens to radio, or reads the newspapers knows there is a war on in Viet Nam and we have more than 200,000 fighting men over there. Every American knows our GIs are in daily combat there. No matter how much prattle there is about "limited war," the facts about the Viet Nam war can't be swept under the rug. Certainly it isn't possible to conceal the facts about our wounded GIs lying now in service hospital wards here at home.

"Well, they've sure got one kind of home-front going," said a blond young patient in Ward 35, who made me promise not to mention his name because he doesn't want his girl friend and folks to know he lost both arms at the elbow and a leg when he was fixing a tire on a helicopter in Viet Nam and a Viet Cong shell hit it.

"They've got that son-of-a-bitch—pardon me, ma'am—protester, teach-in, draft-card-burning home-front organized. Those peace ministers picketing the White House and United Nations are organized. They've got the demonstrators organized with Viet Cong flags parading in the streets."

Fellow Americans, I ask you: Is it true? Are we civilians so sick with subversion that the only nationwide organized home-front we can produce on the American scene in this Viet Nam war is the beatnik, Vietnik, churchnik, peacenik front?

I, for one, do not believe it. Probably most Americans are unaware that our service hospitals are crowded now with hurt, sick and lonesome soldiers, marines, sailors and airmen urgently needing nurses' aides and visitors.

Yesterday I spent hours and hours in the Walter Reed Hospital wards with our Viet Nam war wounded. They need our help. They need it now—given through the Red Cross and executive hospital administrations so that it can be efficient and effective. Let's get going and help our Viet Nam war wounded with the kind of softhearted, sincere sympathy and generosity we Americans are famous for.

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Are Conservatives Lacking in Spirit? See page 7.

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OUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

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A Private 'Freedom Academy'?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Back in 1960 the U.S. Senate, by a voice vote, passed a bill authorizing the creation of a Freedom Academy. The idea was to set up a school capable of turning out professionals in psycho-political warfare just as West Point and Annapolis provide the country with pros in military warfare. But the bill failed in the House for a very odd reason: Rep. Francis Walter, an anti-Communist from the word "go," was obsessed with the fear that if a Freedom Academy were set up, the Communists would succeed in penetrating it and taking it over. "Tad" Walter's spy phobia was sufficiently persuasive to kill the bill for 1960.

The Freedom Academy has never had a chance since then, but the locus of prime opposition to it has shifted to the Senate. In 1961 Sen. Fulbright succeeded in bringing Freedom Academy suggestions within the jurisdiction of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and thus a Freedom Academy bill never seems to get to the Senate floor. This in spite of the fact that the idea has had bipartisan support from senators as diverse as Democrats Paul Douglas of Illinois and Tom Dodd of Connecticut and Republican Karl Mundt of South Dakota.

Rep. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) is among senators supporting a Freedom Academy to train Americans in psycho-political warfare against communism.

The House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities has recommended the passage of a Freedom Academy bill in 1966, but with anti-Cold Warrior Fulbright still on guard in the Senate nothing is likely to come of it.

Well, maybe one shouldn't cry too much about this, for if a Freedom Academy were to be created as a government entity the U.S. State Department might try to subordinate its curriculum to the needs of official foreign policy. A government-sponsored Freedom Academy would certainly have to be hedged out with all sorts of guarantees of absolute autonomy, or it would tend to become a milk-and-water affair.

What, for example, would happen to a Freedom Academy "psywar" recommendation that we sell landing craft to Chiang Kai-shek when our State Department fears even an indirect confrontation with Red China? And what if a Freedom Academy were to counsel an embargo on grain shipments to any Communist nation that is helping the Viet Cong? This would run counter to our official "bridge building" policy, and the curriculum builders of a Freedom Academy would surely hear a thing or two from Foggy Bottom about interfering with the "national purpose."

But if the possibility of getting an absolutely autonomous government-sponsored Freedom Academy seems remote, it doesn't mean that we can get along without a method of countering the 6,000 schools in Communist bloc countries that teach psycho-political warfare. Fortunately, our deficiency in this matter is about to be remedied.

A big complex of cooperating agencies, including the American Security Council, the American Legion, the Cook County (Ill.) Schools, Northeastern University, Kansas State University, International House, the Oregon State Department of Education, and the C.W. Post College of Long Island University have purchased a large house and 671 acres near Boston, Va., in the Blue Ridge Mountains, where a private Freedom Academy called the Freedom Studies Center will be set up. The Institute for American Strategy will administer the new center.

The new Freedom Studies Center is a citizens' response to frustrations created in the U.S. Senate by anti-Cold Warrior Fulbright. Significantly, the co-chairmen of the center are Sen. Dodd of Connecticut and Sen. Mundt of South Dakota. Other senators on the advisory board are Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.), Jack Miller (R.-Iowa), Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) and William Proxmire (D.-Wis.).

Sen. Tom Dodd, who holds the Freedom Academy idea close to his heart, has been extremely effective in upholding the American position in the cold war, and it is not surprising that he is hated by the "don't be beastly to the Communists" crowd. This group welcomes any effort to chop him down.

But the recent attempt to give a sinister twist to his correspondence with Gen. Julius Klein, a quite legitimate representative of West German industry and the West German government, has backfired. It turns out that some 20 other legislators, including Sen. Javits (R.-N.Y.) have also praised Klein for competence and probity. The big concern in U.S. Senate anterooms these days is the safety of the legislators' files, for someone obviously got to Dodd's without his permission.

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POOR LITTLE RICH KIDS—The Washington *Post* recently reported that 25,000 to 50,000 needy students are to be hired for summer work in various government agencies under the Youth Opportunity Program. The *Post* quoted Vice President Hubert Humphrey, however, as saying "While the emphasis should be on helping the poor and disadvantaged, some people are in need who are not poor in money." Humphrey went on to explain that the responsibility of holding down a job might be valuable to some upper-income students who are "poor in opportunity or poor in spirit."

☐ ☐ ☐

WHY BOTHER to climb the ladder of success? Wait a while and the government will probably build you an escalator.—From the *Sheldon Mail*

HUMAN EVENTS INDEXES

In past years indexes to a year's issues of **Human Events** have been available only with the annual Bound Volumes.

A great number of requests to purchase indexes separately has recently persuaded us to change this policy.

Therefore, we have printed a limited number of 1965 indexes which are now available for 25¢ to cover our postage and handling, on a first-come, first-served basis.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Would Luci vote for Barry Goldwater? The March issue of *McCall's* doesn't say, but it does indicate she's not so pleased with her father's spend-spend, tax-tax philosophy as one might believe the President's daughter would be. "For two summers," reveals *McCall's,* "she worked as a visual-training aide in the office of Dr. Robert Kraskin and, with a neat bit of employe bargaining, managed to get a raise to $2 an hour net. 'It took some doing by our accountants to get that neat sum on the books," says Dr. Kraskin, 'but Luci was startled by how much was taken out of her first year's pay for Social Security, taxes and other deductions—and insisted on a net pay check.' "

LUCI JOHNSON

• *Unreported by the press were Bobby Kennedy's hi-jinks at the Freedom House in New York where LBJ addressed some 1,600 members to tell them why America must save Viet Nam from communism. Freedom House, whose members are actually very liberal, had not invited Kennedy, but Kennedy took a reserved seat anyway. When the junior senator from New York was introduced, about half the crowd greeted him with boos because of his Viet Cong coalition scheme. When some pro-Kennedyites started to drown out the boos with applause, Bobby received another wave of boos.* (*For more on Bobby, see page 6.*)

• Sargent Shriver, seeking $1.75 billion from Congress, has finally owned up to some of the mistakes in the anti-poverty program. Testifying before the House Education and Labor Committee last week, Shriver admitted numerous boondoggles, including the corps' funding of LeRoi Jones' "Black Arts Repertory Theater." Though poverty corps officials had heretofore praised the theater, Shriver remarked: "It produced vile racist plays in language of the gutter, unfit for the youngsters in the audience. This so-called theater was funded under 'cultural activity'. . .the facts are that no federal dollars should have gone to Black Arts in the first place." Shriver also said he might do away with elections in which the poor choose representatives for local poverty boards. In the past, sometimes less than 1 per cent of the poor have participated. (See story on page 8.)

SHRIVER

• *Maj. Gen. Edward Lansdale, a top-notch guerrilla warfare expert who has been sent to Viet Nam, feels frustrated because of the U.S. bureaucracy and believes the United States is failing in at least two areas in the war. On the psychological front, he believes that U.S. political leaders are deeply hurting the war effort every time they mention "negotiations." The very word, he feels, sends shudders through the Ky government. Secondly, Lansdale is dismayed that the United States has not given enough encouragement to possible Viet Cong defectors.*

• Featured as speakers at the Americans for Democratic Action's National Convention at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington on April 22, 23 and 24 will be: Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey; former Ambassador to India John Kenneth Galbraith; Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D.-Minn.), and Jack Conway, executive director of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. In telling its members about the convention through its house organ, *ADA World,* ADA said it was starting a new campaign to stop the Viet Nam war and urged a "halt to the bombings of North Viet Nam, a reduction of bombings of the south, an end to the further entry of arms and materiel into South Viet Nam and a negotiated settlement that would allow the Viet Cong to participate in the negotiations and the future political life of South Viet Nam."

HUMPHREY

This Week in Washington

The Schwartz Affair

The liberal gang on Capitol Hill and in the press has rallied around a new folk hero, Abba Schwartz, who has been cashiered from the State Department as head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

A friend of Bobby Kennedy and a super-liberal when it comes to immigration matters, Schwartz has become a *cause celebre* in the eyes of his camp followers. Particularly upsetting to the liberals was the way Schwartz was cleverly eased out of his position—"*à la* Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah," remarked one political observer. After Schwartz left the country for Geneva, Switzerland, three weeks ago, the department began a reorganization change which resulted in his elimination. Returning from his trip last week, Schwartz was, according to the State Department, first informed by a journalist that his job had been abolished. Claiming budget considerations forced Schwartz out of his old job—which was also abolished—the department then went through the motions of offering him a new job to salve his ego and liberal sentiment— one that Schwartz turned down.

The Schwartz ouster has caused an outpouring of liberal wrath. The New York *Times* and the Washington *Post* have rushed in to restore Schwartz to power. Bobby Kennedy, ditto. Representatives Leonard Farbstein (D.-N.Y.) and Henry Reuss (D.-Wis.) have called for an immediate probe into his dismissal. With an air of frantic urgency, the ADA's vice chairman, Joseph L. Rauh Jr., issued this plea to the House and Senate last week:

"Americans for Democratic Action urges that the subcommittee on Executive Reorganization conduct an immediate investigation. . . . The real victim of Schwartz's dismissal will be the anti-racist, non-discriminatory immigration policies and liberal right-to-travel procedures that he developed and administered in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. . . . It appears from the events of the last few days that the loyal McCarthy underground in the State Department has triumphed over those who are administering liberal immigration policies."

That Schwartz was a far-out liberal has been obvious since his arrival at the Department. Handpicked by President Kennedy—he worked for a law firm close to the Kennedys—Schwartz immediately began a crusade to ease immigration regulations, particularly as they applied to Communists. He made it easier for Communists to obtain passports. He mounted a campaign to oust Frances Knight, a staunch anti-Communist who heads the Passport Division. He apparently had no qualms about allowing into this country leftists and trained agitators.

In 1963, for example, Schwartz permitted into this country an international law professor from Japan, a Lenin Peace Price winner who helped spark the Japanese riots against President Eisenhower. In handling Castro refugees, he admitted that Castro selected half the refugees sent to the United States after the Bay of Pigs failure and that non-Cubans, including nationals from Soviet Russia, Communist China and Poland were also allowed to come into the United States as Cuban refugees.

Yet the consensus in the Capitol is that Schwartz was *not* ejected primarily for ideological reasons. The press has made it appear that Schwartz was forced out of office by the State Department's William Crockett, who, astoundingly enough, is now pictured as a "conservative" in regard to immigration and security matters. Crockett, however, is no such animal and has taken the lead in dynamiting the security program at State by supporting the ouster of Otto Otepka, a top-flight security investigator.

Actually, State Department bureaucrats and lawmakers on the Hill contend that Schwartz was ejected because he was a misfit who bungled his job badly and sought incredible personal power. He antagonized nearly every congressman on the Hill, including the powerful Rep. John Rooney (D.-N.Y.), who calls the tune on State Department appropriations, and Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio), who steered the immigration bill through Congress last year. Feighan, for example, once asked Schwartz if he had knowledge of a Red shakedown racket in which persons outside Iron Curtain countries had to pay exorbitant sums to bail out relatives inside. Schwartz said no, but Feighan then turned up all sorts of material in Schwartz's shop which revealed details of the racket.

Schwartz couldn't get along with those in the executive branch, either. In the final analysis, says one insider, Schwartz, whose personality was so abrasive, antagonized those under him so much it was decided he had to go.

Does Schwartz's ouster mean a harder line in immigration policy at State? The mere elimination of Schwartz will aid the Frances Knights, but how much is uncertain. On the heels of Schwartz's departure, in fact, the department actually started to *loosen* up the immigration and passport restrictions.

Last week, in fact, the Department—during the Senate Foreign Relations hearings concerning recognition of Red China—announced a relaxation of travel restrictions to permit American scholars to visit Red China and other Communist countries previously considered "off limits." The new policy, noted the department, will permit scholars to visit Red China, Albania, North Viet Nam, North Korea and Cuba.

Tower Gains Momentum

The re-election chances of Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) appear brighter all the time. The Texas AFL-CIO Council, with nearly 200,000 members, has adopted a series of explosive resolutions which spell nothing but trouble for President Johnson and the state Democratic organization. Among the resolutions approved by the council in a three-day convention at Houston's Sheraton Lincoln Hotel·

• Repudiation of Texas Democratic Gov. John B. Connally and Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr. Carr is almost assured of the Democratic senatorial nomination to oppose Tower in November.

• An expression of disappointment in the President's handling of his "Great Society."

• A declaration that the council may initiate a third party in Texas to give liberal Texans a more solid base

One of the most important developments of the entire convention was a private agreement that labor leaders in Texas would organize a drive to gather the 25,000 signatures needed to put super-liberal Ronnie Dugger on the ballot as a senatorial candidate. Dugger, editor of the *Texas Observer*, plans to run as an independent.

Seasoned political pundits believe Tower would win if Dugger qualifies, since the Democratic vote would probably be split between Carr and Dugger.

There seems to be no doubt now that Dugger will drain a huge vote from the regular Democrats if he gets on the ballot. The AFL-CIO is busily registering voters in heavy Negro and Mexican-American areas, which normally have a liberal bias. Roy Evans, secretary treasurer of the Texas AFL-CIO, is hoping to register one million additional liberals by March 17—the end of a special 15-day registration period established after the courts knocked out the state poll tax. Hence the renewed hope in the Tower camp.

Fulbright's Show

Sen. J. William Fulbright's (D.-Ark.) hearings concerning Asia and Red China have not turned out exactly the way the Arkansas appeaser had hoped. Last week the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee brought in for testimony two supposed doves: A. Doak Barnett, director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University, and the more controversial John K. Fairbank, director of the East Asian Research Center at Harvard University.

Yet both cautiously supported America's attempt to prevent a Communist take-over in Viet Nam. Fairbank, formerly an apologist for Red China and a key member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, repeatedly rebuffed much of Fulbright's appeasement line. Fulbright asked Fairbank whether neutralization might not be a good idea for Southeast Asia.

Fairbank said it might have validity, but he didn't think so. "Military containment on the Korean border, in the Taiwan [Formosan] straits and in Viet Nam cannot soon be abandoned and may have to be maintained for some time. The Chinese are no more amenable to pure sweetness and light than other revolutionaries."

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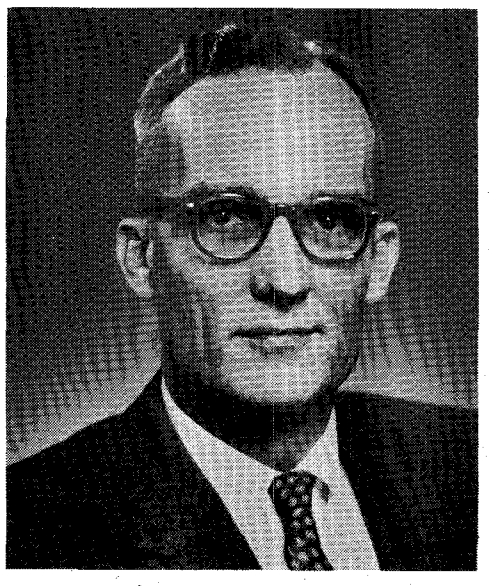
...partment Declares War On Rhodesians in U.S.

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

With sanctimoniousness not seen since the days of Uriah Heep, the State Department has argued that it joined Great Britain in its sanctions against the legitimately elected and constitutional government of Rhodesia on the "legal" ground that it had declared its independence unilaterally. For a nation that did the same—and by force of arms—this is a rather disingenuous position to take.

But since "legality" is the State Department's gauge these days, there is more than slight interest in its present careening course against Rhodesia. For what the department is now preparing



Under Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann has sent a letter to Rhodesian director of information.

to do is not only illegal but also morally reprehensible and downright vindictive. These are strong words, but they are justified by the facts.

Since the United States hastily and obsequiously bowed low to the British by ordering sanctions against Rhodesia, a tiny mission of diplomatic representatives of that country—now without official status—has attempted to carry on their duties here. At the same time, a U.S. consul, similarly bereft of diplomatic prerogatives, has remained in Rhodesia. Recently, the Rhodesian government set up an information office in Washington to service those interested in more than the statements dispensed by British propagandists.

(Among the lies being spread by British officials here is the singularly effective one that Americans—newspapermen included—cannot travel to Rhodesia without a British visa, which they refuse to issue. This is patently false, as I know from first-hand experience.)

Now the State Department has moved to silence the Rhodesian Information Office, presumably fearful that the American people may discover that the official Administration line is based on nothing but subservience to Britain and ideological pique. This is indirect censorship of the worst order.

In a letter to Henry J.C. Hooper, director of the Information Office, Under Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann states that Mr. Hooper, in properly registering under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, had noted as his principal "the Department of External Affairs, Ministry of Information, Government of Rhodesia." He then states that since the United States does not recognize the authority of Rhodesia, Mr. Hooper has "no official capacity in this country." The United States, therefore, is "not prepared to accord to you a continuing residence in this country."

In short, having learned that Mr. Hooper registered as a foreign agent for Rhodesia, the State Department is planning to deport him. Though he has been here in an unofficial diplomatic status for some months, the department did not move against him until it discovered that he was legally attempting to present his country's views to Americans.

This is plain vindictiveness, as witness the report to Congress of the U.S. attorney general in 1964: "Registration under the [Foreign Agents Registration] Act does not imply recognition by the U.S. government either of *de jure* existence or legality of the foreign principal, nor does it indicate approval by the U.S. government of the propaganda material disseminated by the registered agent."

The U.S. State Department seems to be bending the law in opposing Rhodesians.

Mr. Mann, who seems to be trying to atone for his firmness and good sense in the Dominican crisis, chooses to overlook this statement in attempting to oust Rhodesia's information officer and suppress views contrary to those of the State Department. He also sweeps under the carpet the fact that on the list of acceptable foreign agents are representatives of an Angolan government-in-exile, a handful of terrorists outside that Portuguese possession, and an Azad Kashmiri government, existing only on a letterhead.

The United States recognizes Portugal's full and complete control over Angola, yet it has allowed members of its so-called government-in-exile to remain in this country and to propagandize for its extreme-left activism. The United States recognizes India and Pakistan as having domain over a split Kashmir, but it allows a Kashmiri "government" to have its say without harassment.

In the case of Rhodesia, the State Department, in declaring war on Rhodesia, is acting against a government which is admittedly in complete control and whose status would be *de jure* except for the weird thinking of this Administration.

In another day, the Senate would have been up in arms about this. But with the Fulbright-Kennedy axis in possession of the headlines, U.S. policy is increasingly oriented to a leftward course. And Rhodesia, unfortunately, both believes in and practices a free enterprise economy—and has no truck with Communists. Q.E.D.

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WE SEE BY THE PAPERS—"The Commodity Credit Corporation's total net realized loss from program operations amounted to $1,590,926,000 for the five-month period ending Nov. 30, 1965. This was over $165 million more than CCC lost during the same period a year earlier."—Farm Bureau News. This information relates to one of the federal government's operations, and the money involved is the taxpayers'.—From the Nashville *Banner*

Haggard Man Pays Bill with Thumb Tax

By DONALD I. ROGERS

An electric light company received the following letter from one of its customers:

"Dear Electric Light Company:

"You have asked why I have not sent a check in payment of the bill I owe you and are threatening to turn off my current. Let me explain:

"The present condition of my bank account is due to laws—federal laws, state laws, county laws, city laws and trade association laws. The only laws that do not affect my small business are outlaws. We have never been robbed illegally; only by elected officials.

"Because of these laws of many kinds I am compelled to pay taxes—a business tax, amusement tax, head tax, bank tax, school tax, gas tax, light tax, water tax, sales tax, excise tax, auto tax, phone tax, sewer tax, garbage tax, fire tax, highway tax and three kinds of income tax—federal, state and city.

"These laws also require me to get licenses at varying fees for my small meat store—a business license, refrigeration license, retailers' license, sanitation license, inspection license, weighers' license, dairy license, carter's license, delivery truck license and interstate deliverer's license. I bought two licenses voluntarily, a marriage license and a dog license.

"My trade association insists that I contribute to causes. I have given to the Red Cross, Community Chest, United Fund, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Salvation Army, Heart Fund, Cerebral Palsy Fund, Muscular Distrophy Fund, Child Care Center, Old Folks' Center, Fund for the Blind, Fund for the Indigent, four hospitals, four churches, one synagogue and two volunteer fire companies.

"I have one employe. I must pay his Blue Cross, Blue Shield, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, Social Security, Retirement Pension Fund, and company life insurance premiums.

"For the sake of my bank, my creditors and my business, I am required by law to carry life insurance, property insurance, liability insurance, burglar insurance, fire insurance, accident insurance, windstorm, flood and earthquake insurance, and freezer-loss insurance.

"I must pay these premiums promptly or my insurance coverage, like my electricity, will be turned off.

"I am inspected, suspected and disrespected, and though I am bled white maintaining a constant flow of money to other people, there simply does not seem to be enough to go around.

"Please do not turn off my electricity, for due to a miraculous stroke of good fortune, you will get your money. While chopping out a loin of pork this morning, I was lucky enough to miss and completely sever my thumb. It was insured. The money will arrive next week, at which time I will endorse the check and forward it to you.

"I shall be grateful for your patience.

Sincerely yours."

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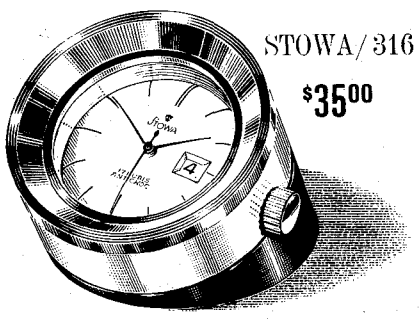
OVERLOOKED—LBJ likes to crow over encouraging economic statistics, but he conveniently overlooked these two: Business failures in the nation increased to 13,514 last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet; and personal bankruptcies in the United States jumped to more than 165,000, according to the Associated Press.

□ □ □

WORRIED—Some of us are getting a little worried about LBJ. Yesterday he started calling Lady Bird "Josephine."

The Luxury of Time...



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On Africa, Latin America

New Controversial Statements Expected from Bobby Kennedy

From the Allen-Scott Report

Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) is getting set to give vent to what may turn out to be more foreign policy differences with the Johnson Administration.

Latin America and Africa are to be the new targets.

Major speeches on the two crisis-troubled continents are in the process of being assembled by Kennedy and a number of advisers—some of them not members of his official staff. Such outside assistance was importantly influential in the preparation of his controversial Viet Nam address.

Staff aides of Kennedy are indicating his Latin American and African pronouncements will be as politically explosive as his advocating that the Viet Cong be given a "share of power and responsibility" in the Saigon government.

It is also intimated that to dramatize his African views, Kennedy may expound them in one of the speeches he is slated to make at the Universities of Alabama and Mississippi. He has been invited to address student groups at both institutions later this month.

According to Senate colleagues, Kennedy is considering making a statement designed to promote the candidacy of Juan Bosch, one-time Dominican president who is again seeking that office in the June election.

Reportedly, Bosch would be acclaimed as "one of the progressive leaders of Latin America."

The Johnson Administration is keeping strict hands-off the Dominican election. The President has personally directed U.S. diplomatic and military authorities to take no part in the contest other than to ensure a free and democratic ballot.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine, a ranking Republican member of the Armed Services Committee, has confirmed that this policy is in effect.

Following a recent first-hand study of the Dominican situation, Mrs. Smith reported to the committee, "U.S. policy is merely to hold on until the election takes place. The United States does not have a candidate. We are not supporting or opposing anyone."

Sen. Kennedy's aides claim he has discussed his contemplated Latin American and African speeches with high-placed State Department officials—foremost among them Ambassador Averell Harriman.

Harriman, one-time governor of New York, served as assistant secretary for Far Eastern affairs and under secretary for political affairs under President Kennedy.

As related by Kennedy's aides, the State Department authorities he consulted encouraged him to voice his views. While not fully agreeing with him, they saw no reason why he shouldn't speak out.

A leading theme in the Latin American speech under preparation is understood to call for the United States to support only "progressive leaders." Kennedy also will advocate massive economic aid for the "progressive" regimes in Chile and Peru, and urge helping them to work out arrangements to take over large U.S. business interests.

Kennedy's contemplated African speech reportedly will urge that the United States support economic sanctions against South Africa if voted by the United Nations.

President Johnson has taken no stand on this. Treasury and Commerce Department authorities have warned that sanctions against the South African apartheid regime could seriously affect the free world's gold supply. Last year the bulk of free world gold production came from South Africa—more than $1 billion.

Bobby Kennedy has reportedly been encouraged to speak out by Averell Harriman.

Among Democratic politicos, Sen. Kennedy's increasing militancy on foreign policy is viewed as motivated by two objectives:

(1) To further his stature and influence as a "national" leader; (2) to attract the personal enthusiasm and support of "young people," who already constitute around one-half of the country's population.

Kennedy envisions himself as their spokesman and champion and apparently is bent on drawing a sharp line of demarcation between himself, the President and particularly Vice President Humphrey—Kennedy's foreseeable rival in 1972, if not before then.

* * *

A new attempt by Defense Secretary McNamara to muzzle his military advisers is backfiring.

An unpublicized McNamara directive to compel military witnesses before congressional committees to testify in line with Administration policy is producing the opposite results.

At a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Chairman Richard Russell (D.-Ga.) not only forced McNamara to withdraw his gag but made him agree to permit the Joint Chiefs of Staff to freely voice their views on Russian military capabilities and plans.

Under assurances by Russell that the committee would not permit any reprisals, the Joint Chiefs then made statements flatly challenging McNamara's contention that the U.S. and USSR are headed for an understanding and that the greatest threat comes from Red China.

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Outlook Seems Doubtful

Will LBJ Make Labor Respect Wage Guidelines?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Now we know where President Johnson's highly publicized independence ends.

It ends right smack at the doors of the AFL-CIO, whose leaders can still call the turn at the White House.

Despite some attempts at face-saving irritation, this Administration has reacted like a pussy cat, not a tiger, to the latest slap in the face from the labor bosses. The AFL-CIO flatly told the Administration it would not support its plea for wage restraints. In so doing, the unions took an action that no other segment of the American society could have got away with for a moment.

When congressmen disagree with the President they get their arms twisted. White House staffers who show signs of free thought get their phones monitored. Military men who try to do their jobs get gagged. Reporters dealing critically with the Administration get angry pressures from the President himself.

When businessmen act independently, or try to, they get visits from the tax investigators. And when industry tries to raise prices, after they raise quality, they receive the threats of the President to sell strategic stockpiles in order to break the market.

But what happens when labor bosses tell the President to go fly a kite? Nothing, so far as effective action goes.

Actually, the statement of the labor bosses in regard to voluntary wage restraint contains a hint that the Administration's reaction sooner or later may be worse than nothing.

The labor bosses pointedly stressed that "voluntary" economic controls won't work and that they could not go along with any controls that did not also crack down on industrial profits.

They display their callous disregard for the long-run welfare of working men and women and their short-range fixation only with the power of the unions. The very profits which these bosses paint as a somehow sinister force in American economics is, of course, the very force from which new jobs are created. Nothing else can create jobs with such economic soundness.

But labor bosses are not necessarily as enthusiastic about new jobs as one might expect. New jobs mean new workers, but possibly in fields in which these bosses are not all-powerful. Their primary concern is with dues-payers they can control rather than with economic growth as such.

The labor statement rejecting "voluntary" controls plays directly into what may well be the long-range plan of this Administration: the imposition of federal controls over wages, prices, profits and even places of employment. I have for several years predicted that this Administration's fiscal policies would prove so irresponsible that direct controls eventually might be needed to prevent a total collapse.

Unless this Administration can get as tough with the labor bosses as it has been with business and industry, this specter of direct controls over all our jobs will haunt the American economic landscape.

And unless the Administration shows voluntary fiscal restraint, the inflation that will force the issue will remain a deep-seated disease in the otherwise healthy state of our economic affairs.

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Both Barnett and Fairbank did, however, call for the United States to find a means to end Red China's isolation, a euphemism for recognition. The State Department appeared to be moving in that direction last week as it began to grant passports to American scholars, permitting them to travel to Red China. (See story on Abba Schwartz.)

DuBois Clubs

Anti-Communists in the Nation's Capital are applauding the Justice Department's attempt to compel the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs to register as a Communist-front organization. The proceeding is the first action taken under the Subversive Activities Control Act since 1963 and the 23rd time the government has cited a group under the 1950 law.

According to the law's procedures, the five-man Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) will hold hearings to determine whether the organization is a Red front. If the SACB finds this to be so, the clubs will be required to list their officers and the sources and distribution of their funds.

The law has not yet resulted in any registrations, but Justice Department personnel still feel the action taken against the clubs will have a beneficial effect. Aside from tying up Communist funds in law suits against the Department of Justice, the department has also found that when it takes action against a group membership falls off and the organization usually collapses.

Some critics are faulting the department for not acting sooner against the DuBois group. The organization, it is pointed out, has been in existence for nearly two years.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover reported in December 1964 that the group "was founded last June at a special meeting in California dominated and controlled by the Communists. . . ." Delay against the organization, it is said by some, permitted the clubs to blossom around the country and capture innocent dupes. At the present time there are rougly 3,000 young people in the organization.

Atty. Gen. Katzenbach, however, has always been tardy in putting the finger on Communist-infiltrated groups. In November 1963, for example, Katzenbach visited the then heavily Communist-infiltrated Mobilization for Youth in New York but gave it a clean bill of health. Some of MFY's members later left for Moscow.

• Anti-Communist experts are somewhat skeptical about the explosion that ripped the national headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in San Francisco the night after the Justice Department took action against the group. Terence (K.O.) Hallinan, national executive secretary of the clubs, said he was "convinced beyond a doubt" that the explosion was deliberately set. But some are speculating that the work could have been done by a DuBois Club member. It is intriguing to note there were no injuries, the building had just been evacuated before the explosion and that almost nothing of value was blown up.

• Reacting to the Justice Department's action, radical Yale Prof. Staughton Lynd immediately joined the DuBois Clubs as a "gesture of solidarity with the first peace group that the government attacked."

Taxes Aid DuBois Leader

Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach may have initiated proceedings to force the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs to register as a Communist front, but that doesn't seem to make any difference to the National Science Foundation or Indiana University. They're going to keep a leading DuBois club member on the federal payroll anyway.

The man in question is IU graduate student Gaylord Guy King, who was selected by IU to receive $4,900 of an NSF grant to the university. The money is supposed to "tide" King over through the 1965-66 school year.

In spite of several weeks of effort, Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) has been unable to get either the NSF or IU to withdraw any part of this grant of taxpayer funds to King, who has also been indicted by a federal grand jury in Portland, Ore., for failure to report for induction into the armed services.

"It's immaterial to me," says Roudebush, "who is responsible for this man receiving a taxpayer-financed grant, but I am dedicated to stopping it immediately.

"A veteran returning from the hell of Viet Nam is eligible for only $1,200 per year in educational benefits under the GI bill. Yet someone saw fit to set Gaylord Guy King up for $4,900 per year as a graduate student in chemistry."

Roudebush first complained to the NSF in a letter on February 15. But the NSF took a "hands-off" position. Indiana University doesn't want to do anything, either, but IU was also responsible for chartering the DuBois Clubs' campus chapter which King heads.

So there it stands—a member of a Communist-controlled group is receiving nearly $5,000 in taxpayer money.

• This is not the first time that NSF money has gone into questionable hands. In 1961, Roudebush spearheaded an investigation of an NSF grant to a graduate student at the University of Illinois who refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities if he belonged to the Communist party.

Prouty's Vote Gimmick

Senate-House conferees last week radically overhauled the costly and vote-grabbing amendment introduced by Sen. William Prouty (R.-Vt.) which would have cost the taxpayer at least $800 million (see rollcall, page 15.)

Instead of bestowing benefit payments on approximately 1.5 million persons over 70 not now eligible for Social Security, the conferees decided to give a $35-a-month pension to an estimated 300,000 persons over age 72.

The original Prouty bill was considered a financial boondoggle of the first water. Of the 1.5-million people who would have received benefits, most already received Old Age Assistance payments jointly financed by federal and state governments. Retired members of the armed forces, former school teachers, police officers and firemen are among the 700,000 people already receiving a pension who would have been eligible for Prouty's benefits.

Pearson Under Fire

Columnist Drew Pearson, who has been castigated by a number of American Presidents, is finding himself in hot water again these days. Pearson has gotten into trouble by launching an unprecedented series of attacks against Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) which are full of sound and fury but signify little.

A long-time apologist for ultra-liberal causes, Pearson, along with his writing aide Jack Anderson, are believed to have launched their attacks against Dodd for discrediting Dodd's strong anti-Communist foreign policy.

But it now turns out that Pearson may be the one who is discredited. At Dodd's own request, the Senate Ethics Committee is investigating not only Pearson's "charges" but the pilfering of close to 1,000 documents from Dodd's office and any link Pearson may have had with this pilfering. The substance of many of these documents has appeared in Pearson's column.

While the Ethics Committee investigation is going on, Pearson and Anderson are being sued for $6 million in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by Lt. Col. Philip J. Corso, currently on the staff of Rep. Michael Feighan (D.-Ohio). Pearson's attacks against Corso were similar in some respects to those against Dodd, since the Pearson assaults conveyed the impression that both Dodd and Corso sympathized with Fascists and/or racists. Corso fought the Fascists in World War II and Dodd was chief trial counsel at Nuremburg.

The recent events bring to mind an AP story of Nov. 28, 1964, which reported Pearson losing a law suit against the Fairbanks *Daily Miner* and its publisher. The suit grew out of an Alaska election campaign in 1958 during which the *Daily Miner* labeled Pearson "the garbage man of the Fourth Estate."

• *Welfare-state socialism took a beating in Austria March 6 as the conservative People's party won an absolute majority in that country's parliament for the first time since the 1945 founding of the Second Republic. Reasons for the upset victory included the Socialists' refusal to disavow Communist support and the fact that more than 90 per cent of the new (380,000) younger electorate voted conservative. While European conservatism as such generally is more liberal than that found in the United States, the Austrian election is further evidence of the continuing resurgence of free market economics in Western Europe. Last year, both Norway and Turkey threw out their Socialist regimes.*

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Sen. Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.) has introduced a bill to amend the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to prohibit a labor organization from directly or indirectly using part of union dues for political activity. The bill (S. 3006) is now before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. At the present time, says Dominick, the only remedy available to a working man who finds the union has misspent his funds politically is "to bring a law suit. . . .The cost of such a law suit. . .would be many times that of the dues paid." Dominick says his bill would not affect lobbying or activities directly related to legitimate labor purposes.

DOMINICK

• *United Nations Under Secretary Ralph Bunche, an American citizen, has endorsed U.N. membership for Communist China and East Germany. "In order to be an effective peacemaker," he said, "the U.N. must truly be a union of all nations, because we can have no hope of dealing with belligerents as long as we do not recognize their existence."*

• New York Mayor John Lindsay has become increasingly short-tempered as his political problems mount. Lindsay arrived recently at New York's Kennedy airport and found radio-TV reporters waiting to question him. Lindsay grabbed a mike from a TV newsman and snapped: "I'm your mayor. You should have some respect for me." When the reporters continued to query him Lindsay pouted, "I don't have to answer your questions—I'm your mayor."

LINDSAY

• *Even liberal columnists Evans and Novak are finding it hard to stomach the new Economic Development Administration, successor to the unlamented Area Redevelopment Administration. The columnists accuse EDA, staffed by Humphrey man Eugene Foley, of suffering from "the political pork barrel syndrome" that transformed ARA into a "political slush fund for Democratic congressmen." Foley, after a recent meeting in Brooklyn arranged by local Democratic leaders, announced a $10-million grant might be available to turn the padlocked Brooklyn Naval Yard into an industrial park.*

• Foreign Aid administrator David E. Bell conceded last week that agricultural development in some underdeveloped countries actually has been retarded by U.S. surplus food shipments over the past decade. In testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Bell said that by providing these nations with food at bargain basement prices, the United States "dampened their enthusiasm for developing their own agricultural resources." Since 1954, the United States has sent overseas $24 billion in "food for peace" aid. Recipient nations now take U.S. aid for granted, Bell admitted.

BELL

• *LBJ's demands to raise the wages of federal bureaucrats by 3.2 per cent is coming under fire. In 1962, it is pointed out, Congress gave federal office workers a raise of 5.5 per cent; in 1963 the raise was 4.1 per cent; in 1964 it was 5.6 per cent, and last year 3.6 per cent. A general stenographer who gets an average of $4,400 in industry can earn more than $4,700 from the federal government, plus vacations and generous retirement provisions.*

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THE SPIRIT OF. . .

'66?

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The kind of spirit that gave our forefathers
the courage of their convictions,
devotion to the cause they believed in
and the willingness to fight for it,
against all odds and through all adversity.
They fought for the right to live in a Free Society
of individuals; not a 'Great Society' of bureaucrats.
The battle, of course, still rages.
But now the banner of freedom has been passed to us.
Do **you** have the spirit to take it up
and continue the fight?
We hope so.

Take up the MISSION '66 banner now! Join the fight to help elect conservatives in November by spreading the conservative message with HUMAN EVENTS.

(Please check the appropriate boxes at the bottom of the facing page.)

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Getting Out the Poverty Vote Is L.A.'s Latest Comic Opera

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Any new idea puts fear into the hearts of conservatives, and they are wont to sneer at the anti-poverty program as just another boondoggling device. To them, the only way to fight poverty is the old-fashioned method employed by their forebears; so, because working and stinting and saving for a rainy day have proved successful for them, they rely on those ancient and outmoded bulwarks as the French army relied on the Maginot Line.

Yet I have some hope that these doubting Thomases will see the light after the glorious start we have made in Los Angeles, where the enlightened forces of good have just registered a triumph that can be compared to the famous Inchon landing of MacArthur.

Some $29 million was apparently earmarked locally, but there have been months of arguing over how and by whom the funds could be administered. Many feared that if the board were restricted to appointees made by elected officials, the minorities would get short shrift, since such officials tend to play up to the majority which elected them and to regard any minority as dissident.

So we had days of bitter acrimony in which the mayor and his "white power structure" (which included some Uncle Toms) were castigated; and our mayor, not noted for turning the other cheek, castigated right back. City Council meetings were replete with unparliamentary adjectives and there were rumors that the National Guard might be summoned to quell the donnybrooks.

But cooler heads—those not fully bashed in during the ruckus—finally prevailed, and it was agreed that seven additional members, representing the 400,000 disadvantaged and chosen by them at a special election, should join the board of 16.

This was, in every sense, to be "the people's choice." No candidate could make over $4,000 a year—which, too, was the limit for the voter. All undemocratic rules were waived, and there was to be no spurious literacy test. You could sign your name with an X if you chose; and if you didn't know how to make an X, a polling official was to help you out.

The campaign began with a rush: night after night local TV programs featured so many candidates that we felt sure there were more than 400,000 indigent, and that each was running. Only the Black Muslims decried the coming election.

As always, some of the candidates dropped out. One lady wept as she explained she had no money to campaign with, and an indignant commentator properly bawled out an Economic and Youth Opportunities official because the EYOA had not given her anything to make a decent race of it. The official apologized, explaining that the federal government had allotted only $61,000 for the election costs.

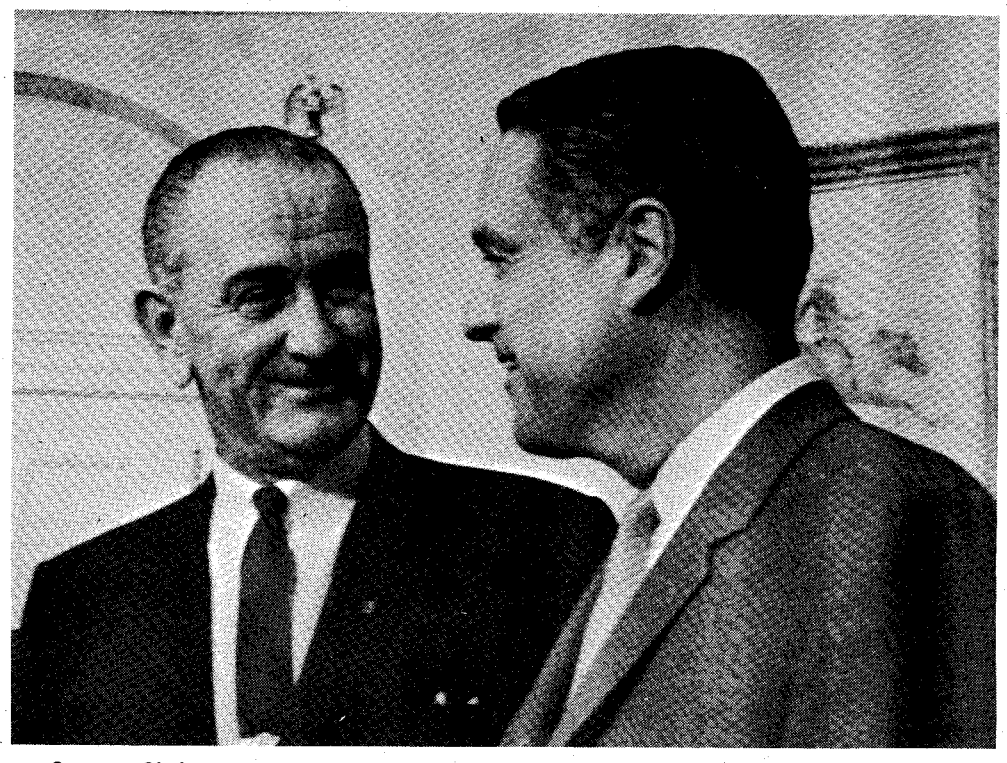
But EYOA did spend $5,000 for sound trucks to herald the approaching election in the areas where the prospective voters lived. And 600 volunteers brought the news in a series of door-to-door operations.

Came then Election Day, with buses ready to ride the non-walkers to the polls. The 154 polling places opened at 6 a.m. and didn't close till 9 p.m. And, at the end, fully 2,659 (2/3 of one per cent of the 400,000) had voted and elected seven representatives of their very own.

Except for adverse conditions, even more might well have turned out. Some of the polling places reported no voters at all, which may have been due to intimidation. And it also happened that, by either connivance or coincidence, election fell on the day when welfare checks were due, and many needy preferred to stay and await those checks, on the sound ground that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush. Just because a man is poor doesn't mean he is brainless.

Further, as the movies have learned, folk are reluctant these days to leave their TV sets unless there's a really outstanding attraction. If 2,659 is less than the 4,000 who were arrested during the Watts rioting, as some one noted, it is clearly because Watts offered more excitement.

We have all learned something from this, and next time out we may equal the figures of Philadelphia, where a sturdy 2.4 per cent of the needy flocked to the polls in a similar contest.



Sargent Shriver meets with the President on the occasion of his retirement from the Peace Corps to give full time to the "War on Poverty." Poverty officials indicate that the poverty "elections" will soon come to an end.

What matters is that we have made a start, and that the people have spoken in a resounding voice. And, as any successful candidate will tell you, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

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MORE ELECTION FIASCOES—Los Angeles poverty officials are not alone in failing to get the poor out for these special elections. In Long Beach, Calif., of 83,000 eligible, only a dozen showed up to vote during the 14 hours the polls were open. In Kansas City, Mo., only 9,017 of the 171,000 eligible poor persons voted. In Cleveland, only 8,423 of an eligible 200,000 came out. In Philadelphia, nearly 1 million poor persons could have voted, but less than 14,000 did. More than $100,000 has already been spent to stimulate interest in balloting of this sort around the country.

Will GOP Strengthen Position in Alabama?

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Stars—the lucky ones of a two-party system—appear to be falling on Alabama.

If present indications hold up, the 1964 Goldwater electoral victory in that state, which produced five Republican congressmen in an eight-seat delegation, was not a passing phase.

There's a new electorate in Alabama—some 200,000 enfranchised Negroes have been added—but the majority of the 700,000 expected at the November polls will go conservative. Neither the fresh-born GOP nor the old-line Democrats are openly bidding for the new voters, who rather provide a drawing account for individual candidates.

In general, the Federal Registration Act, which put so many Negroes forcibly on the books, is regarded as too rash, too unadvised, too sudden for the Deep South. The law will serve as a coagulating agent for the respectable right wing, and it will help the local Republicans, just as the Goldwater candidacy did.

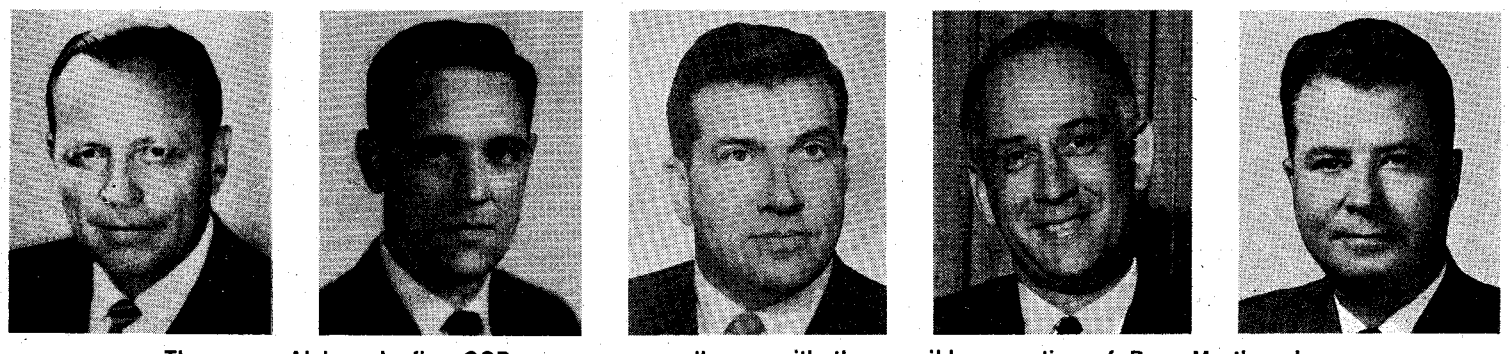
It's conceded among Republicans that Congressman Jim Martin (R.) had the choice between becoming governor or U.S. senator. Martin, who came within a gnat's nose of upsetting Sen. Lister Hill (D.) in 1962, has apparently chosen to go for the governorship, much to the relief of the Democratic incumbent, Sen. Sparkman, who is now favored to keep his seat.

Martin can have the gubernatorial nomination at the Republican Convention in late June, but the Democrats are in furious contention for the chair that Gov. George Wallace must vacate. Wallace's slick scheme of trying to run his wife Lurleen for the post has bumped into rough weather.

His large rural following balks at the proposition of a woman candidate for high office. His more sophisticated supporters in the city are resentful of the governor's philandering way with the state constitution which he professed to love so dearly. Wallace, failing to get a constitutional amendment to permit him a second term, has disguised his own candidacy in his wife's clothing. The legend is that Confederate President Jefferson Davis tried to elude capture by the same ruse, much to the shame of true Southerners.

In any event, the Democrats will be grievously divided in the gubernatorial race. It's expected that the rabid segregationist vote will be split between the Wallaces and former Gov. John Patterson. It's probable that either former Congressman Carl Elliot or Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers, or both, will try the Negro registrants and such other Alabamians who accept the federal race-leveling policies. The survivor of the Democratic primary in May, and its indicated run-off election, could be badly mauled before he faces Martin in November.

Republicans are letting the Democrats do all the demagoguing on racism, and may even solicit some selective support from Negro businessmen and professionals. But the GOP party line is Goldwaterian, stressing states' rights and sound government without racial overtones.



These are Alabama's five GOP congressmen, all elected in 1964. From left: Glenn Andrews, John Buchanan, William Dickinson, Jack Edwards and Jim Martin. All are expected to seek re-election, with the possible exception of Rep. Martin, who may well run against Lurleen Wallace for the governorship. Many Alabamans are upset at Gov. Wallace for running his wife as a stand-in.

The Republican charge is that Democrats usually preach conservatism at home but practice heathen liberalism in national affairs.

In conformance with their creed, the Alabama Republicans, while offering candidates for lieutenant governor and attorney general as well as for governor, will not oppose the two Democratic congressmen, George Andrews and Armistead Selden, who usually vote conservative.

John Sparkman will not go unchallenged, but he has reached an eminence of elder statesmanship which is respected in both parties. The senator, born in the 19th Century, and grown up on the New Deal double standard of filli-buster-and-socialism, may be the last of his kind to win in Alabama.

For the first time within memory, the Democrats are finding it difficult to fill their tickets down at the State House and Court House levels, and many who switched parties in '64 will never switch back.

It appears that the old political order dies at the grass roots, which is where the new order is born.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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REP. JOHN W. WYDLER (R.-N.Y.) predicted recently that new "wars of national liberation" will be declared across Latin America. "Cuba is a training ground for South American Viet Cong units," he said. "Cuba is the North Viet Nam which will serve as a base for Communist take-overs in other parts of Latin America."

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WONDERFUL NAME—The Federal Power Commission just got a new chairman. The Federal Power Commission—what a wonderful name for this Administration!

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How Our Allies Are 'Helping' Us in Viet Nam

Out of 35 countries, only South Korea, Australia and New Zealand are supplying combat forces.

From the Allen-Scott Report

If you've been wondering what U.S. allies are contributing to the grim and costly struggle against Communist aggression in Viet Nam, an official record is now available.

It was obtained by Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa), member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, from the State Department after much prodding.

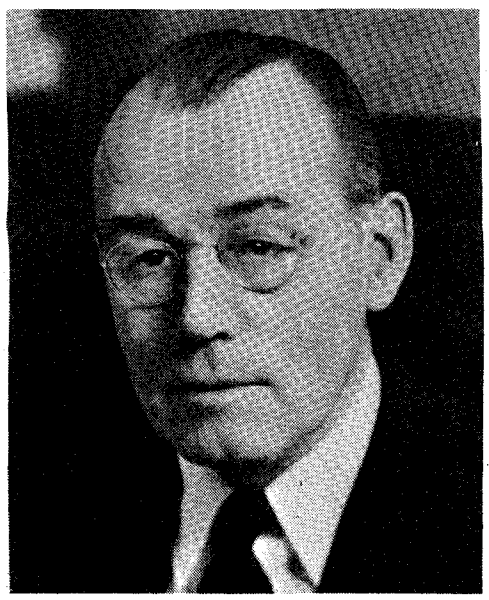
It's a jarring record. With the exception of South Korea, Australia and New Zealand, which are providing combat forces, none of the other 32 countries listed by the State Department as "aiding" in this fateful conflict is doing very much.

In most instances, their so-called contributions are little more than token hand-outs.

Virtually all of these countries are heavy beneficiaries of U.S. aid programs. Many of them got billions in such aid and are still getting it. Following is this illuminating record as submitted by the State Department at Rep. Gross' insistent demand:

LAOS—"One million kip ($4,167) for flood relief as of February 1965."

NATIONALIST CHINA—"An 80-odd-man agricultural team; 19-man military psychological warfare team; 8-man electrical power mission; 10-man surgical team; 26 aluminum prefabricated warehouses, agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizers, 500,000 copies of mathematics textbooks and electrical power substations." [Editor's Note—The National Chinese government would like to contribute more to the war effort but is prevented from doing so by the Johnson Administration.]



After much prodding, Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) finally got the State Department to release the sorry record of some of our allies on Viet Nam.

JAPAN—"Over $55 million worth of economic assistance, chiefly through reparations. Ninety personnel, 70 of them connected with the construction of a large power dam across the Danhim River. Also a six-man medical team, considerable amounts of medical goods, 20,000 transitor radios, 25 ambulances, an electrical transmission line, and an agreement to construct a bridge over the Mekong River near Vinh Long."

MALAYSIA—"Trained about 2,000 Vietnamese military officers in counter-insurgency. Also provided substantial amounts of counter-insurgency materials, primarily military and police transport, such as armored vehicles."

PHILIPPINES—"Eighty personnel, consisting of military and civilian medical teams and a military psychological warfare detachment."

THAILAND—"Seventeen-man military air detachment with seven C-47 pilots, one navigator, nine maintenance men. Also provided jet training for Vietnamese pilots in Thailand."

GREECE—"Has contributed medical supplies" (no indication what kind or how much).

TURKEY—"Provided medicine and also offered to provide a substantial amount of cement."

IRAN—"Has contributed 1,000 tons of petroleum products and dispatched a medical team consisting of 22 personnel."

INDIA—"Cloth for flood relief and has under study the construction of a factory for the preparation of tea and manufacture of sugar. Also considering providing equipment for a blood transfusion center." (The United States is rushing millions of tons of surplus grain and other food to India to avert famine. In the past 10 years the United States has supplied India with more than $1 billion of such commodities, plus hundreds of millions in other economic and military aid.)

PAKISTAN—"Contributed financial relief for flood victims and has donated clothing."

AUSTRIA—"Has agreed to supply medical supplies, blankets, tents, etc., through its Red Cross."

BELGIUM—"Has provided medicines."

CANADA—"Has sent a professor of orthopedics to the Saigon University; also has provided 200 scholarships, both academic and technical; $150,000 worth of flour; a new science building for the medical faculty at the University of Hue; and agreed to construct an auditorium for the faculty of science at Hue University." (Canada sold some $400 million of grain to Red China last year and an equal amount in previous years.)

DENMARK—"Medical supplies and has offered to train Vietnamese nurses in Denmark."

WEST GERMANY—"A director and five instructors in the German-taught vocational section at Cao Thang Technical High School in Saigon; three physicians, a professor of music and a professor of German language at Hue University; a forestry expert for the Department of Rural Affairs in Saigon; 30 ambulances for the Ministry of Health; and has agreed to provide a 3,000-ton hospital ship for duty in Viet Nam."

IRELAND—"Contributed 1,000 Irish pounds through the Red Cross."

ITALY—"Nine-member surgical team and a number of science scholarships for the next several years."

LUXEMBOURG—"Provided plasma and blood transfusion equipment."

THE NETHERLANDS—"Sent two medical-surgical teams; one dredge; and several hundred thousand dollars worth of antibiotics."

SPAIN—"Provided 800 pounds of medicine, medical equipment and blankets and has agreed to send a medical team."

SWITZERLAND—"Has provided microscopes for the University of Saigon."

GREAT BRITAIN—"Six civilians for the British Advisory Mission and a professor of English at Hue University."

BRAZIL—"Coffee and medical supplies" (amounts unspecified).

GUATEMALA—"15,000 doses of typhoid-paratyphoid serum."

URUGUAY—"Promised to send foodstuffs and medicines."

VENEZUELA—"Has agreed to provide 500 tons of rice for refugee relief."

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Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Viet Nam, and Maj. Gen. Harry Kinnard, commander of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, inspect a captured Chinese-made 12.7 mm anti-aircraft gun.

Is There Always 'Purity of Motive' in Washington?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Bill D. Moyers, who gave up the ministry years ago to bring some light into the life of Lyndon Johnson, reverted to type the other day. Unloading a sermon on Washington alumni of Columbia University's graduate school of journalism, the White House press secretary adjured the sinners of the press to have faith.

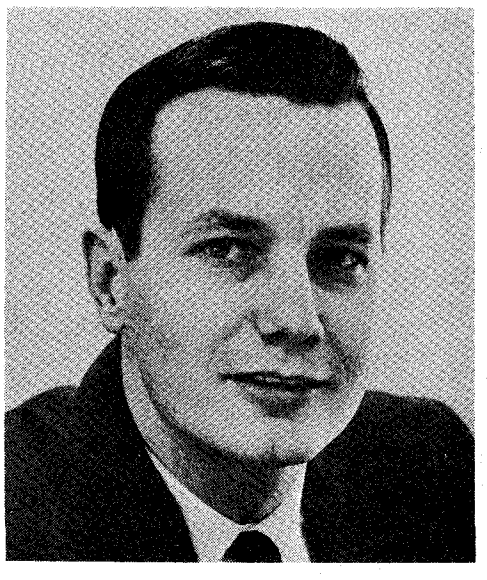
"You are unable," he said, "to accept motivation in quite the same way we in the government believe we are motivated. We so often do things out of the purest motives. The heart of the tension is that it is difficult for you to understand our motives have been as pure as they are."

We are afraid that the *Tribune* will have to plead guilty to the soft impeachment. Yes, to be frank, it sometimes has been difficult for us to appreciate that only the "purest motives" govern the actions and statements of an Administration so wholly political as this one is.

For have we not been warned out of its own mouth so often that the buyer must beware its pronouncements? For instance, there are the cautionary remarks of Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of defense for public information, who introduced the concept of "news management" during the Kennedy Administration. The news became managed under a man whose theme in the 1960 campaign was "the people's right to know."

Mr. Sylvester first announced that news is part of "the arsenal of weaponry" available to a President and that it was the inherent right of a government, "if necessary, to lie to save itself." He qualified the right to lie by saying that prevarication was appropriate "in an international crisis when nuclear war threatens."

But the record demonstrates that officials and agents of government have not confined their lying to such circumstances, but do it automatically in any context. The suspicion arises that these spokesmen are not lying to save the government from the Communists but to save the Administration from the displeasure of the public.



Presidential assistant Bill Moyers has become an old hand at the news leak and the planted question.

The respected Arthur Krock, Washington commentator of the New York *Times*, an old friend of the late Mr. Kennedy, said the Administration sought to envelope the people in a massive propaganda "in behalf of the Establishment, to inflate success or gloss over error." This, he said, it was doing "more cynically and boldly" than any other administration had ever done.

It was pointed out by Hansen Baldwin, military editor of the *Times*, that the Administration launched this campaign because of its "sensitivity to criticism, its readiness to resent it, and a willingness to use unorthodox methods to meet it." That is still the motive under the Johnson Administration.

Mr. Moyers, when asked if he believes in honest journalism, replied, "I think there are honest journalists like there are honest politicians. When bought, they stay bought."

Speak for yourself, Bill.

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"MODERN UNIVERSITIES have two serious problems—too many dropouts, not enough kickouts."—Jack Wilson in the Des Moines *Register*.

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The Secret of Political Success

How to Convert the Unconverted

By ELIZABETH CHURCHILL BROWN

"The danger arises not from the objective but from the incorrect strategy for achieving the correct objective. . . . *In politics, as in war, when a direct attack is too costly it is frequently advisable, and no less effective, to utilize a flank attack.*"

These are the words of Andrew Roth, in his book, *Dilemma in Japan*, which contains numerous helpful pointers for fellow travellers and others of the Moscow-lining ilk, as to the best means of achieving their goals. The emphasis is his own. (Roth was arrested with John Stewart Service and four others in the famous Red espionage case revolving around *Amerasia* magazine.)

The greatest weakness of American conservatives is their lack of strategy. They seldom deviate from the "direct attack." And the attack seldom varies in its pattern of "clobber 'em," "expose 'em," "hit 'em." By "'em," of course, is meant the Communists, fellow travellers and liberal dupes. A mosquito biting an elephant has as much effect.

The conservative aim should be to convert the non-Communist into an anti-Communist. It is the conservative's only hope of winning. The shotgun tactics used against the enemy all too often hit the confused middle-of-the-roader as well. The small shot have no effect on the hide of the enemy, but they sting the propagandized non-Communist into such a fury that he inadvertently backs into the waiting arms of the Communists and their followers.

The first rule of successful political strategy is to *know your facts*.

The second important rule is to practice the gentle art of persuasion.

Honey attracts more bees than vinegar, as granny used to say, and a simple, humble approach (the flank attack)—letting the listener realize that you did not know all these facts by some God-given genius—can at once form a sympathetic bond: I did not know this or that until I "just happened across it," or until I read it in such-and-such an authoritative book. To argue pleasantly and persuasively, to ask questions, to listen to the other side, is an art worth learning.

Persuasive argument requires practice in expressing oneself clearly and, if possible, strikingly. A look at the great religious leaders in world history discloses the means by which they were able to make millions of converts. Christ used parables to explain his meanings. We too can use parables and analogies to cut through the leftists' propaganda.

"Cultural Exchanges"

What, for instance, would the American public have said in 1939, during the "cold war," if our government had signed a "cultural exchange" agreement with Nazi Germany? What would they have said if the United States had been sending economic and military aid to Mussolini before his "stab in the back" against France? What would their reaction have been if the German ballet, or some similar group, had been invited to tour our nation while Hitler was persecuting the Jews?

Other offenders in conservatism's history of bad strategy include some of the speakers appearing before politically mixed audiences. I have sat in an audience composed of conservatives as well as the politically confused and seen the latter politely repelled at what they heard. They were, for the most part, people who sensed that something was radically wrong with our national affairs, but who were unable to bring themselves to place the blame on those leaders in whom they had put their trust.

The speaker took no consideration of this element and proceeded to blast our statesmen in a most insulting manner—leaving no doubt that he considered those who did not share his views as dolts and fools. The net result was that he antagonized what had been prospective converts. They left the hall angry. On this particular occasion I know that some resigned as members of the organization.

Starting Next Week:

A Special Feature On Practical Politics

Expanding on this general introduction to the problem of vote-getting, Human Events **will begin a series of articles answering such questions as: How do I plan an effective meeting? Where do I get campaign workers? How do I organize my precinct? This series on practical politics should be must reading for all conservatives. Look for the first installment next week.**

But added to this bad mistake, the speaker made one or two statements which could easily be (and were) misinterpreted by a hostile press. The following day the newspapers carried stories which made both the organization and the speaker appear in a bad light. The recipients of the bad press were wailing about the unfair, biased and slanted newspapers. But they had only themselves to blame. It is futile to denounce a match for burning your finger.

Contrary to all this, let us see how the "opposition" proceeds with its rallies and meetings. Jesus Colon, writing in the *Daily Worker*, recalled hearing Eugene Debs speak during the early days of the Communist party in America. Debs, he said, made an "emotional impact" on the audience—of mixed political sympathies—and caused "tremendous enthusiasm." " . . . he entered into a political analysis of each issue simply and understandably so that his listeners could follow him."

Colon goes on to describe how Debs spoke of the Socialist dream of abundance, justice and "the wiping out of hunger and wars." "He continued to talk of all these things in the affirmative," Colon wrote. "There is nothing wrong in 'dreaming' provided that your 'dreams' have a basis in reality . . . providing that you are willing to back up your dreams with sweat and action and blood if necessary in order to make it real."

How many speakers do we have who have placed a dream before an audience and caused them to leave the hall consumed with the desire to "back up their dreams with sweat and action and blood if necessary"? How many of our speakers go out before an audience asking themselves: "What can I say to make converts?" Every speaker should bear in mind that he already has a "man on first base" because, politically confused or not, every person in the audience is a patriotic American. Give them the facts, inspire them, and they will set out to defend their country.

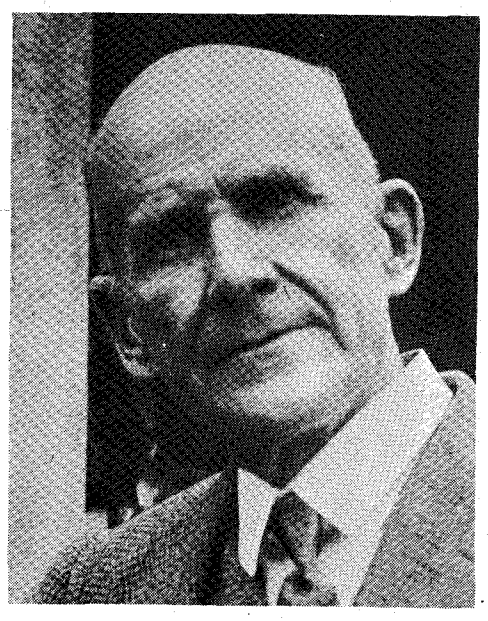
Two things a speaker must remember. He must first divest himself of the privilege of "saying anything I damn please." It is the audience that must be pleased. The speaker should talk calmly as well as forcefully, and not indulge in the pleasure of showing outrage at what he is saying. He must give the audience the facts tactfully, and permit *them* to feel the outrage—giving them the opportunity to come to their own conclusions.

Secondly, the speaker must know his subject thoroughly. How often I winced when I realized a speaker had been too careless in his study of his subject, or too biased to give all the facts and sometimes made outright errors. Not only should his audience not be misinformed, but such errors are liable to be picked up by a hostile press.

Now let us talk of the activities of organizations and clubs. What action do they take and what strategy do they use? If they had to make monthly or even yearly reports, what could they say they had accomplished? How many organizations actually attempt to bring in new converts? How many have serious study groups where members take time from their bridge games and parties to learn? How many have letter-writing campaigns to local editors, members of Congress, and radio and TV sponsors?

If your organization has not made a report on its past activities now is the time to make one. Looking backward, you can see what needs to be done. And now is the time to start strategy meetings.

In order to bring converts into your group, what do you have to offer them? The Communists try to give prospective members a good time as well as



Socialist Eugene Debs met with great success — even in politically mixed audiences—by explaining the issues simply and understandably.

work. They seek out the lonely and give them a sense of "belonging" and give them a chance to make friends. They have dances and picnics, inspiring speakers, and *work that brings satisfaction*. The last-named attraction is an asset which will draw recruits from all directions.

Strategy meetings should discuss the ways and means of letter writing—one of the most powerful weapons available to citizens' groups. In writing letters, it is important to follow the correct approach. If you should be disturbed at what you believe to be a false statement made by an official, do not write him an angry letter full of statements of fact. He will simply reply with a polite thank-you note. Instead, assume that either he or you may be mistaken, and ask him questions.

An error too often committed by some patriotic organizations is the practice of sending out bulletins for no other purpose than to get something off their chests. Mailing bulletins is a costly project and every mailing should have a specific goal: notice of meetings or important information *on which letter writing is urged.*

Another deterrent to effective conservative action is what Theodore Roosevelt used to call the "lunatic fringe"—the crackpots. They consist mostly of people who so thoroughly enjoy their feelings of outrage that they resent any suggestion that they curb their activities or utilize their intelligence. They prefer to blame most, if not all, of their troubles on the Jews and Negroes. Communists and other leftists, holding up the crackpots as Exhibit A to the middle-of-the-roaders, use them for the purpose of labelling all conservatives as somehow unbalanced.

Watch Literature

Nothing is quite so effective in cancelling out constructive anti-Communist work as the label of anti-Semitism or racism. And the Communists are successfully using this weapon. One of their favorite tricks in tarring a patriotic organization is to obtain the unwitting services of an anti-Semite to pass out anti-Semitic literature during a meeting.

In one instance I am familar with, the president of the organization, wise to these tactics, ruled against the distribution of any literature she had not first read. Much to her consternation, she found that the literature was handed out as the members left, outside the meeting hall

It is extremely important for active anti-Communists to stay away from anti-Semites and racial agitators and to know who they are. The name of one anti-Semite on the letterhead and an organization is tarred.

Another grave fault of the conservatives is that they always want the whole loaf or nothing. "No compromise" is their righteous slogan. On the other hand, the Communists are grateful if they only gain a crumb. They know that one crumb added to another will eventually make a whole loaf. At election time, if conservatives have a choice of a middle-of-the-roader and a leftist, many of them stay away from the polls.

But if a Communist has a choice between a middle-of-the-roader and a conservative he will vote for the former. On the other hand, if by chance the conservative candidate should have been obliged to make a compromise vote in the House or Senate, he will lose many conservative votes. The result is that the U.S. Congress is filling up with leftists and confused middle-of-the-roaders—a slow but sure victory for the Communists.

Let every man and women do some hard, candid thinking. We should ask ourselves these questions:

1. Are we being ignored by the left? If so, we (or our organization) are not effective.

2. Are we being made fun of by the left? If so, we are making some pretty stupid mistakes.

3. Are we being attacked by the left? If so, we are doing effective work and beginning to draw blood.

Perhaps if the answer to the last question is "yes," a fourth should follow: What can we do to go on to even more effective work?

"Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak and slow to wrath." Thus wrote St. James.

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Mrs. Brown, a newspaperwoman whose columns appear in the Wanderer, *is the widow of the well-known author and syndicated columnist Constantine Brown. "How to Convert the Unconverted" is a condensation of an article which first appeared in* Human Events *in 1958. With the passage of time, Mrs. Brown's advice has grown in importance and is especially relevant in this crucial election year.*

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Ghana, Indonesia, Ceylon, Algeria

Reds Receive Set-Backs in Afro-Asian Subversion

By VICTOR LASKY

In his latest book, The Ugly Russian, *Victor Lasky maintained that the Communist powers—China and the Soviet Union—were failing miserably in their efforts to subvert the underdeveloped world. Recent events in Ghana, Algeria, Ceylon and Indonesia appear to bear him out.)*

The Soviet response was predictable. Without waiting to discover the facts, Radio Moscow blamed the Central Intelligence Agency for Kwame Nkrumah's ouster as president of Ghana. The Red Chinese were speechless—and mortified. For, as luck would have it, they were playing host to The Redeemer just as his people back in Ghana were wildly celebrating his overthrow. The Chinese, rather than waste time on a president without a country, cancelled Nkrumah's various engagements. And an irate Nkrumah flew off to Moscow where he was tendered an awkward welcome by the obviously embarrassed foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

For both China and the Soviet Union, the Ghana take-over by British-trained army officers was but the latest of a series of diplomatic catastrophes that have befallen the Communist powers in recent years.

Ghana's new military government, headed by Lt. Gen. Joseph A. Ankrah, chairman of the National Liberation Council (NLC), has made it clear that he and his associates will not stand for continuing Sino-Soviet intrigue in their country. They have already closed down the Chinese-sponsored Camp Kongola, a guerrilla training base to the north of Accra. And they pointedly announced that among those killed guarding the presidential palace against the army were 11 Soviet nationals.

Correspondents for the Soviet and Chinese news agencies have been warned they face expulsion if they file any articles saying that the anti-Nkrumah coup was imperialist-inspired.

Back in 1957, when Ghana won her independence from Britain, this extremely prosperous cocoa-growing nation had more than $250 million of hard foreign currency in the bank. Today Ghana is broke, largely because of Nkrumah's efforts, supported by the Communist powers, to install a Socialist economy by installing state-owned enterprises, most of which lost considerable sums of money.

Also adding to Ghana's predicament was Nkrumah's inclination to engage in straight barter agreements with the Communist bloc. Unfortunately, the Communist powers used Ghana as a dumping ground. For example, Ghana has a great amount of plate glass from the bloc, but none of it fits Ghana's needs. And as a Ghananian official recently observed to a reporter: "We've got enough alarm clocks from the [Communist] bloc to wake up all of Africa for 10 years."

The Communist penchant for dumping unwanted goods on small nations —in the guise of barter or foreign aid programs—was one reason another West African nation, the Republic of Guinea, demanded the recall of the Soviet ambassador in Conakry.

This occurred several years ago. And one would have expected that the Communist powers would have learned to behave better in the interim.

But there is considerable evidence to prove that the Commies rarely learn. Bemused as they are with the Marxist "inevitability" of their victory over "capitalist imperialism," they have little understanding of the complexities of the outside world.

Take Indonesia, where the Chinese Communists have suffered a calamitous defeat. Here, in a nation that seemed ready to capitulate to Peking's policies, a bungled, Communist-supported coup set off a wave of anti-communism that has seen the slaughter of at least 100,000 pro-Peking Communist party members.

Nevertheless, the Commies are hoping for a comeback. President Sukarno, who lives a charmed life, is attempting to stifle anti-Communist sentiments in Indonesia. Whether he will succeed is doubtful, but free world chancellories are keeping their fingers crossed.

Algeria is another nation where communism has taken a savage beating. Who would have thought a year ago that President Ahmed Ben Bella, who seemed so firmly in control in Algeria, would have been so quickly deposed in an almost bloodless coup? And the man who did it, Col. Houari Boumedienne, very early in the game made it clear that he would have no part of the kind of Communist nonsense that Ben Bella had encouraged.

Shortly after he assumed control, Boumedienne's foreign minister informed the Soviet Union that while Algeria expected to continue friendly relations, she would no longer serve as a forum for Soviet propaganda. This, despite the fact that Moscow had provided Algeria with considerable military aid and a pledge of $225 million in economic credits.

But Moscow and her agents had also offered Algeria a considerable amount of bad advice. Because of a desire to "socialize" what after all was a farm-centered economy, the nation was shaken by inflation, a lack of private investments and major outlays—as in Ghana —for prestige projects.

A good example of the bad advice tendered by the Communists was the nationwide chain of "Pilot Socialist Stores," a two-year project of the deposed Ben Bella. The stores carried primarily low-price canned goods from the Communist nations. Algerians, long used to French products, did not like the more "exotic" wares. Finally, after the stores had run up debts amounting to $2 million, the Boumedienne regime shut them down.

Capitalism is no longer a dirty word in Ceylon either. There, after a decade of tottering toward communism and economic chaos, the island nation is actively supporting private enterprise, foreign as well as Ceylonese, to save the day.

And it looks as if Ceylon will succeed, thanks to a vigorous progressive-minded new leadership.

But a year ago things looked black indeed. The economy was paralyzed, largely because a left-wing prime minister —a lady, at that—made it almost impossible for the private sector to operate. Among other things, Prime Minister Bandaranaike nationalized the foreign oil companies as well as Ceylonese and foreign insurance companies. In addition, she declared a moratorium on repatriation of dividends from Ceylon.

Ceylon was on the verge of economic disaster when the government of Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake took power. Today, thanks to assistance from free-world nations and an encouragement of foreign investments, Ceylon has been saved economically. And once again Communist theories have proved themselves unworkable in practice.

All of which demonstrates that communism is not necessarily the wave of the future, despite its well-advertised plans to conquer the world. Nowhere was this made more emphatic than in Ghana, where the other day students paraded with signs reading "Russians Go Home!"

Ghana's ex-premier Kwame Nkrumah claims he is now president of both Ghana and Guinea.

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TREASURY OFFICIALS now say that they made a mistake in putting copper and nickel into the new quarter. Copper is getting too expensive, and nickel may go on a scarce war material list. Their search for a new material may nullify the old slogan: Don't take any wooden nickels.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

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FIRE OF LIBERTY—"The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the Republican model of government, are . . . staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."—George Washington, from *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*

Indonesian police quell one of the many student demonstrations which have plagued that country since the abortive Communist-led coup which resulted in more than 100,000 dead.

CONSERVATIVES WITH A CONSCIENCE READ

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R. LEFEVRE

ABOUT THE AUTHOR, ROBERT LEFEVRE began a career in the news field as a radio and TV commentator in 1933. From 1955 to 1965 he wrote more than 4,000 editorials as editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph. He is the founder and first president of Freedom School and Rampart College (Colorado), an institution dedicated to teaching the philosophy of individualism and the American heritage of free enterprise and self-government. Presently, Robert Lefevre is an instructor at Freedom School and Dean of Rampart College.

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Johnson's 'Budget Brinkmanship'

Inflation: The Major Domestic Issue of the '66 Elections

By RICHARD M. NIXON

Johnson inflation will be the major domestic issue of the 1966 congressional campaign. His deceptive guns-and-butter budget, which just a month ago was hailed as a political masterpiece, has turned out to be his first major political blunder.

His irresponsible refusal to face up to the danger of economic escalation at home at a time when we have military escalation abroad will cost his party scores of House and Senate seats in November; more important, it will cost those Americans who can least afford it billions of dollars in higher taxes and higher prices.

His budget message should have been a declaration of war against inflation. Instead, it was a declaration of Johnson's War on Prosperity —a war in which the casualties will be the family budgets of millions of Americans.

The American people are entitled to have the answers to two questions: How did we get into this War on Prosperity? And how can we get out of it?

The answer to the first question is clear.

As prices and taxes rise, Administration spokesmen will try to blame labor for demanding higher wages, and they will try to blame business for asking for higher prices and they will try to blame the war in Viet Nam.

There is only one place to put the blame—the budget-brinkmanship of the Johnson Administration.

There were plenty of early warning signals.

There was the highest December rise in the cost of living in 15 years.

There was the year-end report that wholesale prices went up more in 1965 than they had in the last eight years.

There were the accumulated deficits of six years of unbalanced budgets of the Administration.

There were the demands of the war in Viet Nam.

In a speech on December 3, I warned: "The American economy is on a collision course with inflation. Unless strong corrective action is taken dealing with causes rather than symptoms, the American people face higher prices, higher taxes and wage and price controls in the next two years."

Along with many others in the loyal opposition, I recommend cutting non-defense spending and checking the expansion of credit. Instead of using these weapons, which could have won the war against inflation, President Johnson moved in exactly the opposite direction.

Instead of moving to check the expansion of credit, he criticized William McChesney Martin for raising the Federal Reserve Board discount rate.

Instead of cutting nonmilitary expenditures he raised them.

Instead of presenting an honest budget, his Administration overestimated revenues, underestimated expenditures and threw in some one-shot accounting gimmicks to disguise a $9-billion budget deficit as a cash surplus.

Instead of using these battle-tested weapons to fight the war against inflation, he relied on new, untried weapons which proved to be duds—so called "voluntary" guidelines for prices and wages. These weapons were too little, too late, and aimed at the wrong target.

He failed to recognize that the best way for government to set guidelines is for government to set an example. Instead, he demanded that business slam on the price brakes while government stepped on the spending accelerator.

Now with the war on inflation being lost and Johnson's War on Prosperity launched, the casualties are beginning to mount.

In his State of the Union message, President Johnson asked of those who recommended budget cuts: "Whom will they sacrifice?"

His question has turned out to be a deadly boomerang. As the Johnson inflation begins to eat into family budgets all over the nation, millions of Americans are asking, "Whom will he sacrifice?"

If prices continue to rise at the December rate there will be a 5 per cent increase in the cost of living in 1966. This is like imposing a 5 per cent sales tax across the board on food, clothing and all the necessities of life.

Whom then will he sacrifice?

Not the rich, who can hedge against inflation, but the poor; the 20 million retired Americans living on Social Security who have no pay raise coming; the three million Americans in the armed services and the millions more working in federal, state and local governments who have no clause in their contracts to compensate them for rising prices.

The 16 million union workers will suffer as well. If the Johnson guidelines hold their wage increases to only 3.2 per cent while the Johnson inflation raises the prices of what they buy by 5 per cent, their real wages, measured in purchasing power, will actually be cut by 2 per cent in 1966.

Former Vice President Nixon attacks LBJ for waging a "war on prosperity."

Losing the war against inflation will also mean another battle lost in the "war against poverty." If the Johnson inflation is not checked it will succeed in creating a new class of poor. Among the new poor will be millions of retired citizens who after years of hard work are entitled to live out their lives in dignity and decency. Instead they will see their life insurance, their pensions, their Social Security and their savings eaten up by the hidden tax of inflation.

But here is the ultimate tragedy: As we continue to lose the war against inflation we shall become hopelessly bogged down in the war nobody wants – the War on Prosperity.

Because it failed to cut non-military expenditures, the Administration has now indicated that it may soon have to raise taxes. And lurking just around the corner is prosperity's most deadly enemy—compulsory wage and price controls. As Dr. Arthur Burns said recently: "Such controls might suppress inflation for a time, but at the cost of impairing efficiency and destroying economic freedom."

How can we start winning the war against inflation and end this War against Prosperity?

It is time for the Johnson Administration to adopt as its guideline not politics-as-usual, but economic statesmanship of the highest order.

It is time for the President to level with the American people and to tell them that in a period when we are spending billions more for military expenditures abroad, it is necessary to cut non-military expenditures at home.

Instead of condemning Chairman Martin for his courageous, far-sighted action, the Administration should encourage action in the public and private sector which will check the rate of expansion of credit.

If these major weapons are not thrown into the battle immediately, the war against inflation will be lost and Johnson's ill-advised war against prosperity will escalate.

Normally we could rely on the Congress to restore responsibility to the budget. However, the Democrats with their current two-to-one majority in the House and Senate are creating such a racket bickering with each other and the President over Viet Nam and shouting through approval of every new domestic spending program coming down from the White House that the voice of the responsible Republican opposition is lost in the chorus.

What this country needs, what the President needs, is a Congress that will stand up *to* him in defense of the dollar at home and stand up *with* him in defense of freedom abroad.

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Federal Voting Snoopers

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, Gov. Connally and every county voting official in Texas have good reason to feel insulted over the federal government's ordering FBI agents to "spot-check" voter registration in Texas.

A three-man federal court in Texas ordered that the poll tax be done away with immediately. The Texas Legislature met hurriedly and, with an impressive display of state responsibility in a matter that rests with the states, passed a voter registration law within 10 days.

Texas has obeyed every judicial order, in spite of the fact that the Supreme Court itself has upheld the poll tax four times in the past. This state has demonstrated good faith. Even the federal court itself found that no discrimination had existed here under the poll tax.

Now comes U.S. Atty. Gen. Katzenbach with an order to FBI agents to "spot-check" us. It is not Mr. Katzenbach's business. It is the state of Texas' business. If any suspicions lie they should be so stated to the three-man federal court for proper adjudication.

The people of Texas do not need federal overlords snooping around to see whether we can conduct proper registration and an election free of fraud.

Atty. Gen. Carr deserves praise for standing up to Katzenbach. He has pleaded the state's case well before the three-man court. If the Justice Department in Washington doesn't believe in the good faith of Texas officials, it should say so instead of ordering "surveillance" of our earnest efforts.

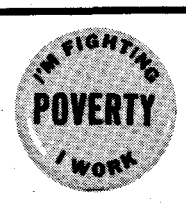
Voting officials in Texas are under tremendous pressure to conduct a fair registration and to compile accurate lists of voters. This assignment, apparently, is to be complicated by snoopers.

The whole episode must be highly distasteful to the FBI, which must take orders. And there is good reason to suspect that the whole matter originated in the civil rights division of the Justice Department.

In Texas the supreme task is to be fair in handling registration and to arrange voters' lists that are pure and will not invite corruption.

It is the state's responsibility, not that of Mr. Katzenbach, to hold elections. Atty. Gen. Carr and Gov. Connally are to be commended for asserting and protecting that responsibility.

VIET NAM. You cannot possibly understand what is happening in Viet Nam today unless you understand what has already taken place there under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. Read BACKGROUND TO BETRAYAL, THE TRAGEDY OF VIET NAM, by Hilaire du Berrier. Paperbound $1.00; clothbound $5.00. **Western Islands Publishers, Department B, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178**



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Is Society Protected?

Circuit Court's Ruling Expands Legal Definition of 'Insanity'

By MIKE ENGLEMAN in the Dallas *Morning News*

A U.S. circuit court has just laid down a new definition for the use of insanity as a defense. It drastically expands the traditional judicial view of a person who should not be held responsible for his criminal deeds.

The decision absolves a person of responsibility for a crime, if, because of mental disease, he cannot control his will to break the law —even though he knows he is doing wrong.

The ruling from the 2d U.S. Court of Appeals applies only to federal courts in New York, Connecticut and Vermont. It should be noted, however, that this court has often successfully anticipated Supreme Court decisions.

For years a great debate has been waged in legal circles over insanity and the law. The precept that "our collective conscience does not allow punishment where it cannot impose blame" has been often stated in legal decisions.

Plainly stated, the debate has centered on this fundamental question: How "insane" must a person be before he should not be held legally responsible for his misdeeds? Put in more practical terms, the question has usually been: What abnormal symptoms must a person display before he can be adjudged not legally responsible for his criminal acts?

By the first quarter of the 18th Century, an accused escaped punishment if he could not distinguish "good and evil," if he "doth not know what he is doing, no more than a wild beast." Later in the same century, the "wild beast" test was abandoned and "right and wrong" was substituted for "good and evil."

Then, towards the middle of the 19th Century, came the famous M'Naghten case. Daniel M'Naghten, who suffered from delusions of persecution, tried to kill British Prime Minister Robert Peel in London. But, instead, he shot and killed Peel's secretary, a man named Drummond.

In 1843 he was found not guilty by reason of insanity, and the famous "M'Naughten Rule" was born.

The M'Naghten Rule, which is still recognized by Texas courts, holds that to be absolved of criminal responsibility by reason of insanity a person must "not know the nature and quality of the act he was doing or, if he did know it, he [must] not know he was doing what was wrong. . . ."

Many view the 1843 M'Naghten Rule as outmoded by an explosion of psychiatric knowledge. It might have been the best we could do in 1843, they say, but we have come a long way since those days when the public execution was not uncommon.

In the name of all that makes us a civilized people, they plead, we must update our legal concept of insanity to bring it in line with the latest findings of psychiatry.

At first glance, this argument appears as the only humanitarian viewpoint available to the intelligent man. But it is far from such.

Those who believe the M'Naghten Rule should remain untouched need only point to the countless cases in which reputable psychiatrists have presented conflicting testimony to make their point. This viewpoint was ably explained by Joseph Weintraub, chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in a 1959 opinion which stated, in part:

"Our social order accepts a postulate, held in varying degrees by most citizens and buttressed by religious tenet, that every man is endowed with the capacity to choose a correct course of behavior so long as he is able to detect it.

"On the other hand, the psychiatric approach inevitably challenges this basis for a finding of personal blameworthiness. Psychiatry does recognize the existence of a volitional apparatus, but conceives it to be inseparably integrated with the intellect and the emotions.

"From its objective view, no man can be said to have selected the dimensions of these faculties and hence to be the author of the inadequacy of any of them. Upon that approach the sick and the wicked would be equally free of blame in a personal sense. There could be no denominator which in terms of justice to the individual would differentiate one from the other.

"Hence, the thrust of any psychiatric thesis would be to discard all concepts of insanity as a defense . . . and to deal with all transgressors as unfortunate mortals.

"It is not my purpose here to choose between these conflicting theses. Rather, my point is that they move in opposite directions and hence a conglomeration of the two will not solve the riddle of what is 'just' to the individual.

"Man may one day obtain a better glimpse of himself, but until a basis for personal blameworthiness can be scientifically demonstrated, I would not tinker with the existing law of criminal accountability.

"I gather that critics of M'Naghten would recognize a psychosis as a kind of illness which should excuse. But what of the neurotic or the psychopathic, to say nothing of the victims of other mental defects and disorders? What is a disease or defect of the mind? What, in terms appropriate to criminal responsibility, differentiates the functional aberration called a disease or defect of the mind from what is inscrutably called a defect of the character?"

This feeling was summed up well in a 1957 opinion from the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit (which is responsible for most of the Northwestern part of the nation), which said:

"Perhaps a revision of the rules of criminal responsibility would be forthcoming if the law felt it could place greater trust and confidence in psychiatry.

"The spectacle not only of individual psychiatrists in disagreement, but also entire divergent schools of thought, is not an inspiring one. As one authority states, 'Psychiatry is still more of an art than a science."

The issue is not as clear cut as it might seem after a cursory inspection.

One one hand, it is against the very nature of us as a people and of our law to punish a man who is not responsible for his acts. We cure him, instead.

But on the other hand, if we cannot discern a difference between sickness and meanness, we must consider the safety of society first.

There will be those with a sickness we mistakenly view as a meanness, and they will suffer punishment at our hand. But we can do no better until science offers us a more attractive alternative. The necessity is to protect society. The luxury, which we may one day find, is to cure the sickness of criminality.

If our world is not Utopia, can our law be any better?

BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it, nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

STRIKE FROM SPACE by Phyllis Schlafly and Chester Ward (Devin-Adair, $4.50, 218 pages).

Here again, as in their earlier work, "The Gravediggers," Mrs. Schlafly and Adm. Ward successfully reduce to language any teen-ager can comprehend (there may yet be hope even for the secretary of defense) a discussion of the weapons systems we depend on to deter aggression and how those systems are being emasculated by Mr. McNamara's "cost effectiveness" policies.

That the Russians, who have invested $20 billion in their space program since 1961, place major emphasis on its military aspects is a poorly kept secret, just as it is no secret at all that our space program is emphatically non-military. Today the Soviets stand armed with some 85 Cosmos satellites, each bearing what may be a nuclear payload, while American officials occupy much of their time with tired pronouncements about our peaceful intentions in space. And, at a time when the Russians have in operation space ships capable of carrying five men and military paraphernalia into orbit, we lag at least five years behind with a comparable program which will not bear fruit until 1968 and which even then will not be a weapons system.

The authors focus on what they describe as the clear and present dangers resulting from Russia's lead in the military development of space. They may well be overstating the Soviets' present scientific abilities since, to be sure, nobody knows whether at this moment there are nuclear-armed satellites floating in orbit awaiting the radio impulse that would cause them, without a moment's notice, to be showered on the United States. But this is a danger about which both Gen. Curtis LeMay and Gen. Thomas Powers, the world's two pre-eminent authorities on air power, have repeatedly warned this country.

Such a "strike from space," it is said, would destroy up to 90 per cent of our retaliatory capacity; whole cities and their populations would be reduced to ashes. With this possibility before us, what is being done to provide a suitable defense system? Unfortunately, the authors claim, very little. As Gen. Arthur Trudeau, former Army chief of research and development, has remarked, "With no defense against missiles or satellites worthy of the name, we stand today as the world's great nuclear nudist colony."

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Poverty Briefs

Public Opposes Guaranteed Income

Pollster Sam Lubell reports overwhelming opposition to proposals the Administration guarantee every family in the nation a $3,000-a-year income. Such a scheme was unveiled recently by a special presidential panel. Reported Lubell:

"Only a scattering—fewer than 1 in every 12 voters interviewed—think that persons should be given cash allowances or so-called 'negative tax' subsidies to bring their income up above the 'poverty' level," Lubell wrote:

"The main reason for public opposition to the idea," he said, "seems less the dollar cost than the deeply rooted belief in the importance of working for what you earn."

Elsewhere on the poverty front:

• A 13-state alarm was sent out last week for Domingo Ramos, a Bronx Democrat indicted on 14 counts of stealing anti-poverty funds. Ramos, until late February an aide to Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D.-N.Y.), was charged by a New York grand jury with padding the payroll of a Bronx anti-poverty project and pocketing the funds. FBI agents have joined the search for Ramos.

• The anti-poverty program, once hailed as non-political and bi-partisan, is now operated as a virtual adjunct of the Democratic National Committee. Officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity admitted that whenever possible, "friendly" congressmen are given the opportunity of announcing anti-poverty grants in their districts. Democratic senators and congressmen will announce the "good news" when the OEO makes a grant to their area, even though they may have had nothing to do with the program.

• Federal anti-poverty funds have been used to provide accommodations for the poor in New York's posh Hotel Astor, the New York *Daily News* disclosed last week. For more than a month, the paper said, 37 persons have been living in plush suites, their beds made by chambermaids, while collecting $9-a-day food allowances. The 37 had claimed that their apartments lacked heat.

□ □ □

REAL PROBLEM—What with pension plans, Social Security, Medicare and what-have-you, the one big trouble now is—how to get along financially until you retire.—By Al Musser in the *Jay-Bee Upsondowns*

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Secret of Big-Spend Government: Public Kept in Dark About Cost

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Most politicians privately admit that working people don't know how heavily they're taxed. They even agree that if the truth were known about this generalized cancer they might face a tax revolt that could knock them smack out of office.

Well, fellow peasants, let's blow the whistle on their merry little game. Next, it's we peasants who pay the bill and should tell them the score.

Although the newspapers are full of "help wanted" ads every day and employment has hit an all-time high, relief rolls in New York City and other places go up and up and up—adding new hundreds of thousands. Why?

A letter to an editor in a New York newspaper by a Mrs. Bea Harris, Port Eddy, N.Y., gave one answer: "My husband fights poverty. He works."

On the same day that Congress raised the national debt ceiling to $328 billion, the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures reported that civilian agency employment had jumped again like a leaping puma. The "Great Society" has added about 50,000 more bureaucrats to the public payroll.

Every working man wants to pay his proper taxes. But he does not want to support a lot of things and people he has no business paying for.

To get him to do this without knowing he's doing it is one of the oldest tricks in the history of ambitious government. For a government is never—*never*—a source of wealth. A government is a spender, not an earner. Everything produced is produced by the people. Everything the "Great Society" says it will give to the people it must first take away from the people.

Thus taxes can be sound, but taxes can also be highway robbery.

Our political hay burners problem is to keep the public's cost as invisible as possible. And the beautiful skill they show in this is something to see—except that we pay every penny.

The politicians mumbled a few muffled words on the side, sotto voce, about Social Security tax increases while they shouted at the top of their voices about income tax reductions. Well, the boost more than washes out the reduction for most workers.

The pay is withheld. You work for it but never see it. And that, too, helps keep the costs invisible.

This is not to knock Social Security, or even its expansion, but simply to point out the effect on our pocketbooks. The Tax Foundation, Inc., finds that this year the average American wage earner must work two hours and 19 minutes every working day for only his tax bills—federal, state and local.

If you quit at 5 p.m., you've been working since 2:41 to pay your taxes. If you start at 9 a.m. you could have filled in the morning—every morning—doing nothing until 11:19 and then begin to work, except for your taxes.

When you talk about the cost of living you're talking mostly about taxes. Nothing compares with their bite out of your day's work. But are you told this?

Your second largest bite is housing and household operations. These are peanuts by comparison. They cost you only 1½ hours of work a day. You pay your food bill in one hour 16 minutes; you earn your transportation in 39 minutes, your clothes in 31, medical charges in 21, your recreation in another 21.

At around $167 billion a year the federal, state and local taxes are taking from us about one-third of the national income. They now equal $851 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

No wonder the housewife can't get along on her budget and pay the taxes, too. That $851 is a round-trip ticket to Europe—twice a year—for every living soul in our country.

Maybe it's impractical for our entire population to fly to Europe and back twice a year, but it's certainly practical for us to tell the political hay burners that we're on to them and that it ain't hay.

"We're a rich country," says President Johnson. Who's rich? In simple truth, it's pitiably hard for most folks to lay by a nickel.

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Subsidies Only for Needy

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

We could not agree more with President Johnson on the need to end the school milk and lunch subsidy for children whose parents can afford to pay.

Subsidized milk and food should go only to the needy. This is the way the program should have been started but, under the federal government's misguided philosophy, welfare often goes to everyone—even those who have no conceivable need of it.

Now that the President has seen the light, why not apply the same principle to the farm program and quit pouring out billions of tax dollars to huge farm corporations and owners of big farms? And then review all the myriad federal aid programs to weed out those that can, and should, support themselves.

This principle should have been applied to Medicare, if the tide of socialism hadn't been running so high in the last session of Congress.

A voluntary Medicare program would have greatly lightened the burden on our hospitals and medical facilities—a burden that probably will reach critical proportions in the not-too-distant future because of the handouts-for-all attitude in Washington.

Though the President's recommended milk and lunch program cuts should be adopted, there is little likelihood they will be. Liberal representatives greeted the proposal with howls of indignation and non sequiturs.

The most irrational attack was made by Republican Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, who asked if the federal government was trying "to set up some kind of a caste system." The answer is no, senator. But we wonder what kind of system you are trying to set up.

□ □ □

LABOR CANDIDATES—Three Republicans and nine Democrats have been endorsed for Senate re-election by the AFL-CIO. Joseph D. Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president and a leader in the federation's political activities, said that labor would back Republicans John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), and Clifford P. Case (N.J.). Democrats certain of union aid, he added, are Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Walter F. Mondale (Minn.), Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Fred R. Harris (Okla.), Claiborne Pell (R.I.), Ross Bass (Tenn.) and Jennings Randolph (W.-Va.).

Is Ingenuity Stifled?

By HOWARD KERSHNER

Seated in a restaurant, I overheard a young man answering the arguments of his friends that he go into business for himself. He said:

"I have a good job with plenty of fringe benefits. I work only eight hours a day. I am sure of a good pension at retirement.

"If I go into business for myself I will have to work about twice as many hours per week, will have no assured fringe benefits and no guaranteed pension at retirement. I will have to risk all my savings and go into debt with perhaps one chance in five of winning out. And even if I do succeed, the government will take over half of the profit I might earn.

"Moreover, I shall have to struggle with accounting, reporting, investigations, a flood of legislation and bureaucratic rulings affecting my business. I will have to spend many hours and much money defending myself against accusations the bureaucrats may bring against me. No thank you. No business for me in the present climate of high taxes, government intervention and hostility."

Who knows how many brilliant young men are making similar decisions and what this will do to our country? What would Ford, McCormack, Edison and thousands of their kind have done if they had faced the situation that young men face today?

The ingenuity, daring and ability of men to put forth extraordinary effort if the incentive is high enough is our most priceless asset. Are we frittering it away in return for the hope of a low-grade, colorless security of socialism?

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Poverty Elections

By REP. JACK EDWARDS (R.-Ala.)

It is said that representatives of the poor people themselves ought to be brought into the planning of community programs. If this would work, it might help. But how are these representatives to be selected? If they are simply appointed by the city politicians then the political flavor of the whole thing is even more assured. To get around this they have tried elections. But even as congressional Republicans spoke last week about these problems, the futility of elections to policy board positions was being demonstrated in a convincing way. In the community of Watts in Los Angeles they held an election to select representatives of the people to help run the anti-poverty program. This is one of the largest such programs in the country, designed to help prevent a recurrence of the Watts riots of last August. It's a $41-million program.

The federal government put up $61,000 to stage the election to elect persons to the board. A group of 600 persons was organized to tell people about the election. There were 154 polling places. They chartered 25 buses on election day to bring people to the polls. But out of 400,000 eligible voters only 2,700 actually cast ballots: just a little more than one-half of 1 per cent. The Los Angeles mayor called the election a "costly farce."

I think most Americans will welcome the congressional Republican call for an investigation of the whole anti-poverty operation.

Humphrey's Plan

By REP. SAMUEL DEVINE (R.-Ohio)

There is little argument that our involvement in this Southeast Asia conflict is unpopular; that we deplore the loss of lives of our fine American youth; yet, the commitment has been made, and pulling out at this point is unthinkable; containing Communist aggression in that area, however difficult, is preferable to Kansas City or Los Angeles. And as long as the commitment remains our responsibility, the words of Gen. Douglas MacArthur are repeated again and again: "There is no substitute for victory!" Unfortunately, the Johnson-McNamara team, exercising the presidential responsibility, has a badly confused, if not a complete absence of, foreign policy. I can't agree with Hubert Humphrey's concept relative to the "Vietnamese Peasant Revolution" involving two wars—the one on the battlefield and the war against poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease, with the latter being more important than the former. International do-goodism can wait until we stop losing American lives, if not longer. This is no time to promote the ADA liberal-social-revolution line with promises of social betterment that cannot be delivered.

'Love-Ins'

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

According to *U.S. News & World Report* of Feb. 28, 1966, the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County has ordered an inquiry into what one of the supervisors terms "love-ins," permitted under the welfare program in Los Angeles. At issue is a rule which permits aid to a family with dependent children, even though the man who lives in the house is neither married to the mother nor is the father of the children.

Said Supervisor Frank G. Bonnelli: "We have had sit-ins and lie-ins, and now we have love-ins. This places a stigma and indictment upon supervisors unless we actively challenge this phase of the welfare program. Taxpayers must not be forced to subsidize any welfare program that has the inherent danger of promoting illegitimacy, to say nothing about apparent outright immorality."

Cost of Living

By SEN. PETER DOMINICK (R.-Colo.)

On the home front, the cost of living continues to rise . . . . The following figures show quite clearly how this affects us all: In the last 10 years your food dollar has dropped to 85 cents. Your rent dollar is now worth 87 cents. Your apparel dollar is now worth 78 cents. Your transportation dollar is now worth 82 cents. Your home-building dollar is now worth 80 cents. Your college-cost dollar is now worth 76 cents. Your auto-insurance dollar is now worth 74 cents.

Cotton Check-Off

By REP. GERALD FORD (R.-Mich.)

The White House applied the pressure and the House of Representatives on March 3 passed the bill forcing cotton farmers to pay $1 a bale to finance cotton promotion and research. Opposed by both the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, the bill will cost cotton farmers at least $15 million a year and give the secretary of agriculture control over sales promotion for cotton products, magazine and TV advertising, and research. He will have a veto over all spending plans and projects. This compulsory check-off system would be put into effect when approved in a referendum by at least two-thirds of the cotton growers *or* by votes cast by those who produce two-thirds of the cotton. If the latter method is used, the big producers will be in control. And the secretary of agriculture is to say how the votes will be counted. A motion to apply the "one-man, one-vote" rule was defeated 191 to 185. The final vote was close, 189 to 183, with most Republicans opposed to the plan. But enough Democrats felt the heat and "rubber-stamped" the President's demand. Votes were changed at the last minute to provide the margin of victory.

Shortage Scandal

By REP. DELBERT LATTA (R.-Ohio)

I believe that these critical shortages [of military supplies in Viet Nam] can no longer be swept under the rug and be ignored by this two-to-one Democratic Congress. They have now become common knowledge to the parents of our servicemen serving in Viet Nam and they are demanding to know why these shortages exist when we have been spending approximately one half of our nation's total budget for defense and related items. Soldiers from my own district are writing home asking their families to mail them such essentials as jungle boots, fatigues, underwear, socks and so forth. Other reports indicate that our fighting men are short of certain weapons and machine guns have been stripped from tanks in Europe to be used in Viet Nam. If ever there was a need for a non-political investigation of a war effort by Congress, it is now.

Lost Interest

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

When a taxpayer is a little late paying his income tax bill, Uncle Sam exacts a pound of flesh. He not only requires the taxpayer to pay interest on the delinquent debt; he imposes a penalty for the delinquency. If necessary, Uncle Sam can obtain a lien (similar to a mortgage) against everything the taxpayer owns and sell it at public auction in satisfaction of the tax debt.

However, this is not a two-way street. Many self-employed taxpayers are required to estimate their tax at the beginning of the tax year and pay it early in four quarterly installments. When the taxpayer overestimates and overpays his tax obligation, he can't require Uncle Sam to pay interest along with the refund. This is a problem of particular and continuing concern to the wage-earner. Money is withheld from his check every payday. Uncle Sam has the use of this money before it is due, and the wage earner is deprived of its use for up to 15 months before it is due. But Uncle Sam pays and the taxpayer receives not a red cent of interest for that privilege.

Why should this be so? Is it because the government is master and the taxpayer the servant? It shouldn't be that way. It should be the other way around. For that reason, I have introduced a bill which will require the federal government to pay interest on the money it collects from taxpayers in advance of the due date. The taxpayer would collect his interest by claiming a tax credit when he files his Form 1040 on April 15.

Senate Rollcall On Prouty Measure

Below is the vote by which the Senate, March 8, approved a tax bill amendment sponsored by Sen. Winston Prouty (R.-Vt.) which would add over $800 million to the costs of Social Security by blanketing under the program all persons over 70 not now covered. This amendment was revised by the House-Senate conference. For more discussion on the Prouty amendment see page 5.

FOR THE AMENDMENT—45

Democrats—24

Bartlett (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)
Brewster (Md.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Morse (Ore.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Gruening (Alaska	Pell (R.I.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Russell (S.C.)
Kennedy (N.Y.)	Russell (Ga.)
Magnuson (Wash.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
McClellan (Ark.)	Young (Ohio)

Republicans—21

Aiken (Vt.)	Jordan (Idaho)
Allott (Colo.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Boggs (Del.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Scott (Pa.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Smith (Me).
Fong (Hawaii)	Tower (Tex.)
Hruska (Neb.)	Young (N.D.)
Javits (N.Y.)	

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—40

Democrats—31

Anderson (N.M.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Bayh (N.M.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Bible (Nev.)	McNamara (Mich.)
Clark (Pa.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Ellender (La.)	Montoya (N.M.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Hart (Mich.)	Robertson (Va.)
Hill (Ala.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Holland (Fla.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Inouye (Hawaii)	Symington (Mo.)
Jordan (N.C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Long (Mo.)	Tydings (Md.)
Long (La.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans—9

Bennett (Utah)	Morton (Ky.)
Case (N.J.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dirkson (Ill.)	Williams (Del.)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	

Not voting but paired (Senators use pairs to show position on an issue when one or both are absent) Miller, R-Iowa, for and Harris, D-Okla., against.

OMINOUS ROAD SIGNS

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Sixteen and No Beard!

Sociologists' Cliches Shaken In TV Show on Webster Groves

From the Richmond *News Leader*

If anyone had any doubt about the basic good sense of the younger genration, his pessimism should have been removed by the recent CBS documentary, "Sixteen in Webster Groves." Seven hundred teen-agers living in the St. Louis suburb of Webster Groves were subjected to questionnaires and interviews by sociologists and TV cameramen. And to the wondering eyes and snide comments of the interviewers, there appeared no bearded beatniks, no frowsy protestors, no black-jacketed wild ones. Instead of Bob Dylan, they found Harold Teen.

The entire program was rife with implicit condemnation, made explicit in the closing moments. After the show, the producer, a sociologist named Arthur Barron, professed to have sympathy for the youngsters:

"They've had the idealistic, searching zest for life taken out of them by insidious squelching, so that all one sees is the gray pallor of middle-class values." Now, it may be expected that middle-class children would have middle-class values ("a split-level house and two cars," as one boy put it); yet what turned up in greatest abundance on the show were not the values peculiar to the environment. They were the good old-fashioned ideals of character and responsibility.

The statistics were revealing. Some 96 per cent worry about getting good grades; 90 per cent want their parents to be proud of them; 77 per cent feel pressed by the competition; 93 per cent care about their personal appearance; 78 per cent have a bank account.

O wondrous day! It is hard to fault the young people on these, but sociologist Barron and his crew reeled backwards at the conformity of it all. Ideally, we suppose, teen-agers should not worry about their responsibilities at school; they should be ashamed of their parents; and surly and slovenly in appearance.

Moreover, the sixteeners in Webster Groves were as conservative (the disgusting word actually crept in) in moral values as their parents. Nine out of 10 believed in God. Only one in 50 drank. Only one in five skipped school even once. They rejected pre-marital sexual intercourse by 96 per cent, and the Peace Corps almost totally. They were critical of draft card burning; they were not inclined to negotiate in Viet Nam. Some 50 per cent expected a nuclear war, and were not doing anything about it. Those who did "wild things" were immediately outcast from social standing. One lad was quoted as saying—and it seemed the next thing to treason—"society is set up around government and law, and if law is not obeyed, society can't exist."

The villains of the piece certainly were not the teachers, whose part in the show seemed to be that of The Cliche Experts Testifying on the Conformist Teen-ager. No, the dark blackguards were the parents. They were Imposing Their Values on their helpless children.

A reporter was visibly shocked interviewing a mother who said flatly that she did not trust her daughter yet. "It's just living up to moral ideals and standards," she said, and somehow seemed superior to the reporter's look of withering contempt. No wonder these kids weren't at all-night sit-ins.

The teen-agers in Webster Groves were eager to go to college and get a decent job, to be able to support their families, and perhaps to go back to Webster Groves to live. They had not the gross sensualism of the jet set, nor the frenetic existentialism of the Pepsi Generation. Neither would they develop the narrow and limited horizons of the academic intellectual. Some, it is true, may fall prey to Arthur Barron's pastureland, but there is plenty of time after 16 to grow a beard.

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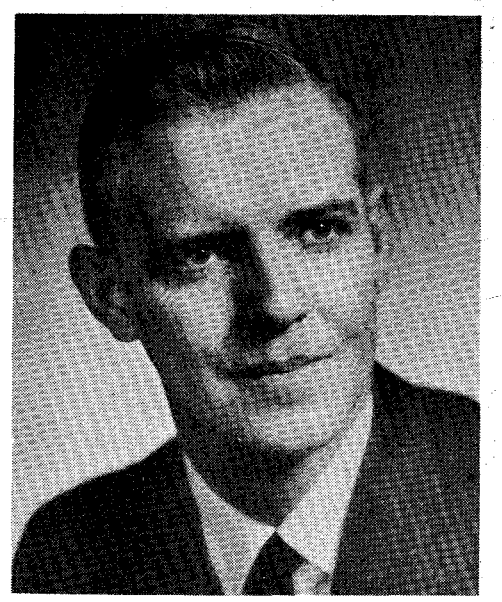

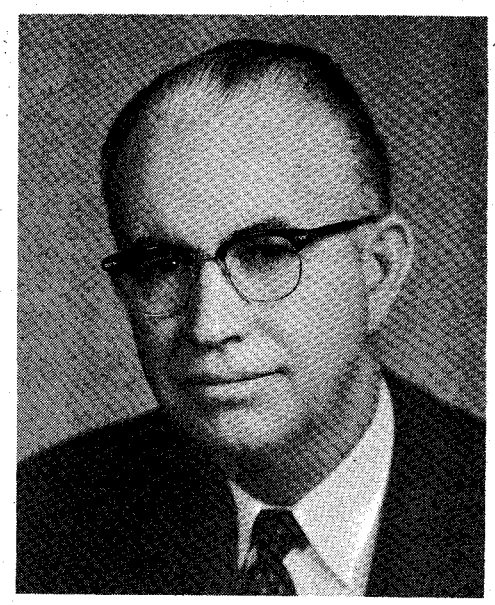

Many former Democratic officeholders have been in "cold storage" holding lucrative government jobs until they can return to politics. Two of these are former Reps. Ralph Harding (D.-Idaho), at left, and J. Floyd Breeding (D.-Kan.) who may run against incumbent GOP senators in those states.

Defeated Party Loyalists Fill Many Posh Government Positions

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

President Johnson has delivered a prize political plum—a $27,000-a-year part-time job—to an old ally, former Indiana Gov. Matthew Welsh.

He named Welsh chief U.S. representative on the American-Canadian border commission, a part-time job that pays more than $500 a week. The former governor, a Democrat, will continue to live and practice law in Indianapolis.

Johnson owed Welsh a political favor. In May 1964 Welsh ran in Indiana's presidential primary as an LBJ stand-in to prevent Alabama Gov. George Wallace from capturing the Hooiser delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

Welsh had turned down other jobs offered by Johnson. He explained frankly that he wanted a well-paying job that would take little of his time. Appointment to the border commission fills the bill.

But Welsh is by no means the only party loyalist to receive a posh job in the Johnson Administration. More than two dozen congressional Democrats, defeated for re-election in 1960, 1962 and 1964, have been appointed to major federal posts.

They include Leonard Wolf, an Iowa representative who was defeated for re-election in 1960; Don Magnuson, the Washington state congressman defeated for re-election after he was arrested on drunk driving charges; and Minnesota's Coya Knutson, of "Coya Come Home" fame.

Wolf is now an official of the Agency for International Development, dispensing foreign aid largess. Magnuson holds down a job with the Interior Department. Mrs. Knutson is on the payroll of the Office of Civil Defense.

Former Rep. Merwin Coad of Iowa has served as a highly paid Administration consultant on several occasions since leaving the House in 1963. While in Congress, Coad divorced his wife and married his young secretary. He did not bother to seek re-election.

Rep. Kathryn Granahan of Pennsylvania lost her House seat through redistricting in 1962. She was named treasurer of the United States for her troubles. Rep. Joseph Barr of Indiana, who was defeated for re-election in 1960, is now an under secretary of the treasury. Rep. James Quigley of Pennsylvania was also unseated in 1960. He is now an assistant secretary of health, education and welfare.

Other defeated congressmen, again all Democrats, who have been rewarded with high-ranking Administration jobs include Denver Hargis (Kan.), Economic Development Agency; Earl Hogan (Ind.), Department of Agriculture; Frank Kowalski (Conn.), Subversive Activities Control Board; Frank E. Smith (Miss.), Tennessee Valley Authority; Fred Wampler (Ind.), Department of Interior; J. Floyd Breeding (Kan.), Department of Agriculture; and Ralph Harding (Idaho), Department of Defense.

Several of these are biding their time until the next opportunity to run for office. Breeding, for instance, will probably seek the Senate seat now held by Republican Jim Pearson.

It has been established practice in recent years for defeated Democrats to go on the public payroll between elections. Rep. George McGovern of South Dakota lost a Senate bid in 1960 and promptly went to work as director of the Food for Peace administration under President Kennedy. He resigned in 1962 and won election to the Senate on his second try.

Rep. Walter Moeller of Ohio was defeated for re-election in 1962 and found a job with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration awaiting him. He held that post until 1964 when he ran for his old seat and won it back in the Johnson landslide.

It is an open secret that several Administration officials hope to use their jobs as a springboard back into elective office. Former Congressman Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. wants desperately to leave the Commerce Department for the New York governorship. Assistant Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams, a former governor of Michigan, has quit his job for a Senate bid. Assistant Commerce Secretary Leroy Collins is considering a race for governor or senator in Florida in 1968. He is a former Florida governor.

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REAL INSIGHT—One of the most profound observations of recent months was probably offered by anti-poverty boss R. Sargent Shriver. "Urban poverty," he remarked, "is concentrated in slums."

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RHODESIAN BOYCOTT—Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) has denounced the State Department's boycott of Rhodesia as a "moral, if not legal violation" of the Federal Export Control Act. Gross told the House that Congress had specifically declared itself opposed to boycotts against nations friendly to the United States and sanctions against Rhodesia were "clearly a slap in the face of Congress." The Rhodesian government of Ian Smith, Gross said, was one of the few friends this nation has in all of Africa.

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